The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 75 Fifth avenue.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (the week) 15 cents; subscribers to mail (per year), $10 00, postage prepaid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, contains all the current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per year (52 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over $1 25, postpaid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

SECOND EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Servo-Turkish War.

THE SERVIANS STILL HOLD ALEXINATZ—OPPOSITION TO PEACE.

BELGRADE, September 8.—The Servians still hold Alexinatz. General Tchernayeff is sending troops and artillery there from Delegrad. The Turks have halted near Alexinatz, between Adoratz and Petarlovatz, apprehending an attack from General Horvatovich.

No news has been received here respecting peace negotiations. The Servians would prefer the continuation of the war to humiliating conditions of peace.

THE PORTE, THE POWERS AND PEACE.

BERLIN, September 8.—The Powers are still endeavoring to induce the Porte to reconsider his resolution, orally expressed, refusing an armistice. The Porte's written reply is expected shortly. It is stated that the Porte earnestly desires peace, and disclaims any intention to make exorbitant demands.

CANNOT INTERFERE.

LONDON, September 8.—A telegram from St. Petersburg says: In consequence of the reproaches cast upon the Austrian Government for not preventing the Russian people from espousing the cause of co-religionists connected with them by race, it is semi-officially stated that the Government, after mature deliberation, has decided that it cannot interfere.

THE SITUATION GROWING MORE COMPLICATED.

LONDON, September 9.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Delegrade says: The war drags slowly and indecisively, and the situation becomes more complicated. A little stream rising in the Jastrebas range and flowing at right angles to the Morava, enters that river nearly opposite Delegrade. A force gaining the valley of this stream can take the Delegrade position in flank, and would find an open road to Krusevatz and the interior of Servia, and also to the Valley of Morava behind the Servian positions. It is easy to see the importance of this small valley. A strong Turkish force occupies the Jastrebatz hills. Its object is to gain the streets mentioned so as to outflank the Servians at Delegrade. Tchernayeff is straining every nerve to defeat their purpose. His weakest point is at the village of Djunis, where there is a break in the heights now fortified by the Servians, the capture of which is necessary to the success of the Turks. Tchernayeff's advanced fortifications are here. The Turks have advanced and been repulsed several times.

Great Britain.

STEAMSHIP FOUNDERED.

LONDON, September 9.—The brig Baltic arrived at Dublin yesterday, with Captain Jackson and the crew of the steamer Arbitrator, which was lost at sea. Captain Jackson reports that the Arbitrator left New Orleans August 12th, for Liverpool. On the 23d she struck an iceberg and foundered in twenty minutes. The Arbitrator had a cargo of produce and $7,000 in specie. The total loss is estimated at $350,000.

Spain.

RIGHTS OF PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

MADRID, September 8.—The Cabinet decided to notify the provincial authorities that while the Constitution forbids manifestations offensive to the Catholic religion, proper respect for the inviolability of Protestant churches and cemeteries must be enforced.

ARREST OF BOSS TWEED.

MADRID, September 8.—William M. Tweed and his cousin, William Hunt, have been arrested in Port Vigo, on board the Spanish merchantman Carmen. Tweed was traveling under the name of Secor. Both prisoners were lodged in the fortress.

THE SIOUX WAR.

Latest From Crook—Troops Sick and Discouraged.

CHICAGO, September 8.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Bismarck special says dispatches from Crook's command, dated September 5, Headwaters of Heart river, thirty miles from the Little Missouri and one hundred miles from Fort Lincoln, reached here by courier to-day. After separation from Terry on August 24th, Crook followed the trail leading south some 200 miles, experiencing much delay on account of heavy and continuous cold rains. Considerable sickness exists, and the troops are greatly discouraged. When the command was camped on the 5th inst. Indians were seen to have scattered in many directions. The troops were on short rations, and horses much broken down. The command was making for the Black Hills, and will await supplies there. In the meantime scouting in that country and taking care of any hostiles found in the way, is supposed, is still following the northern trail on the north bank of the Yellowstone.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

The War of Races—Minor Disturbances—The Strike Ended.

CHARLESTON, September 8.—All night the colored militia and white clubs remained at their places of rendezvous under arms. A party of passing blacks fired into the armory windows of the Montgomery Guards. The fire was returned. Excepting this and one or two other minor disturbances, the streets were quiet after midnight. The public feeling continues one of deep uneasiness. The blacks talk of having a torchlight procession to-night. Efforts are being made to prevent it as trouble will probably grow out of it.

By intervention of Congressman Smalls, the Combahee strikers have been induced to disperse without further molestation of the laborers who continue to work in the rice fields.

THE OIL REGION.

The Tank Gauge Report—Total Stock of Oil 3,430,192 Barrels.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKER CITY, September 8, 1876.

The tank gauge report gives the total of merchantable oil at 3,164,384 44 barrels, total B. S. 235,067,70 barrels; grand total, 3,430,-192.72.

[We give these figures just as received by telegraph. It will be perceived that they do not foot up as stated.—ED. COM.]

TITUSVILLE, PA., September 8.—The stock of oil in the oil tanks, as gauged under the supervision of the exchanges of Titusville, Oil City, Parkers and Petrolia, is 3,164,000 barrels.

CASUALTIES.

Laborers Injured in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 8.—As the workmen were hoisting a heavy block of stone to its place on the Emery Arcade building, on Vine street, this morning, it knocked off a large section of stone which was in place, breaking down the stone veranda on the second story, and severly injuring two laborers. The accident will necessitate the removal of a large portion of the stone front, which is completed to the third story, causing a loss of several thousand dollars.

A Half Dozen Deaths in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 8.—Yesterday evening the body of Mrs. C. Barton, a day evening the body of Mrs. C. Barton, a spiritualist, was found floating in the lake near the Jefferson end of the protection levee. It is supposed she committed suicide.

The body of an unknown white man, in a decomposed condition, was found lying in the weeds a few yards from the new Shell road. There were indications of foul play.

A negro named Martin was found dead on a door step on Custom House street. His death was from fatigue and heat.

The body of a drowned Chinaman was found floating in the river opposite St. Louis street.

John Mitchell was found dead in bed this morning in a lodging house, with a wound in the head. The proprietors say he fell down stairs.

Mitchell McDonald, colored, aged fifty-eight, was run over this evening by a Canal street dummy, cut in two and instantly killed.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Francisco Peralti, the Mexican rider, will to-day attempt to ride a hundred miles in five hours at the Northern Ohio fair grounds, Cleveland; using twenty mustangs.

Tom Allen publishes a card in the Cincinnati papers, claiming that it is impossible to obtain fair play in this country, and announcing his withdrawal from the ring. It's very sad.

General Thomas H. Ruger arrived at Louisville on Thursday, and yesterday assumed command of the Department of the South, relieving General Pennypacker, who will leave to-day for Newport, there to join his regiment, the Sixteenth Infantry.

Rare Chance for a Steinway Piano.

Several Steinway Pianos, very little used, good as new, can be had very cheap at H. KLEBER & BRO.'S, 122 Wood street.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper repeatedly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1876. NO. 2.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Young Man Beaten to Death in Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 8.—During the parade of a Hayes and Wheeler procession on the North Side, last night, John Bothman, a young German about eighteen years of age, who had been playing with some companions, was knocked down by them and kicked in the abdomen so terribly that he died almost instantly. It is not known whether the act was intentional or not, and the perpetrators are as yet undiscovered.

A Murderer's Dying Speech.

ROCHESTER, September 8.—Eighiney, the Oaks Corners murderer, was hanged to-day in Canandaigua. When placed on the scaffold and asked if he had anything to say, he answered: "I have," and called for B. F. Webster, who appeared and listened attentively to Eighiney, who said: "Mr. Webster and fellow-citizens of Ontario county: The people have to look to you for my being here in this place, where I stand to-day. You know what you have done, and you will have it to bear in mind that you brought me to this. You and Mrs. Crandall talked to me, and now I have to suffer the penalty and you go free. You know what I say is the truth. I forgive you and Mrs. Crandall. Always think of it. That is all I have to say." Mr. Webster attempted to reply, but the Sheriff would not allow him.

Quadruple Hanging in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, September 8.—The following dispatch from the scene of the hanging at Fort Smith to-day, was received here this evening: Fort Smith, Ark., to-day was the scene of another execution in the court yard of the United States District Court in this place, by which four Indians —Osee Sanders, a Cherokee; Sinker Wilson, a Cherokee; Sam Peters, a Choctaw, and Jack Valley, a Peoria Indian—paid the penalty of their crimes, which were committed in the Indian Territory. The number present at the execution was very large. Wagon loads of people commenced pouring into the town on the evening of the previous day, and the streets were literally jammed, but everything passed off in an orderly and quiet manner. At eleven o'clock the prisoners were taken from jail under a strong guard of deputy marshals. On arriving at the gallows, they took the stand assigned them and made preparations for the plunge into eternity. They were seemingly unconscious of their situation. After the death warrants were read and the usual religious exercises were held. The prisoners then bid farewell to all the crowd, the ropes were adjusted, the black caps drawn over their faces, and at 11:50 o'clock the drop fell, and four souls were launched from earth into eternity. The *Independent* of this place says: This execution closes the list of fifteen who have been executed within a year by the sentence of the same court on the same spot, and on the same gallows—six on the third day of September, 1875—five on the twenty-first day of April, 1876, and four to-day, nine having suffered the extreme penalty of the law in less than five months.

Following is a description of the prisoners and their crimes: Sinker Wilson, a Cherokee, was a medium sized man, weighing about one hundred and thirty pounds, twenty-four years old, five feet five inches high. He was convicted in the United States Court, then held at Van Buren, Crawford county, Arkansas, on the 24 day of December, 1867, of the murder of Datus Cowan, a white boy, and sentenced to be hung on the 7th of February, 1868. About the 15th day of January, prior to the day set for his execution, he made his escape and remained at large nearly nine years, till April, 1876, when he was recaptured. At the last term of the United States Court for the Western district of Arkansas, he was resentenced to be hung on the 8th day of September, 1876. From his age at present, Wilson must have been a mere boy in years—about twelve or thirteen years old—when he killed Cowan, his murder having been committed some nine years ago. The mitter had passed almost from the minds of every one, and but that the prisoner had been suspected of setting fire to a store in the nation where he lived, he might still be at large. In his dying statement he said that he was innocent of the murder, and charged its commission to his brother.

Sam Peters, a Choctow, twenty-eight years of age, five feet eight inches high, weighing about 150 pounds. On the 15th day of October, 1875, James Hanson, who was engaged in tending stock for George Downing, left home in the morning, leaving his wife and child, about four months old, at his home in Hawvian prairie, Choctaw nation, and went to Skiringo, on the Arkansas river, stayed there until one o'clock in the day. From there he went to Downing and paid him the money he had received for the cattle he had sold, and left for home. Downing's late in the afternoon, and intended staying there during the night. He was awakened and informed that his wife was murdered. He went home and the first thing he saw on entering was the body of his wife, whom he had left that morning in good health, laid out in death, a victim of the knife of a brutal assassin. The first person who entered the house after the murder, about two o'clock in the day, found the body of Mrs. Hanson lying in the middle of the room in a pool of blood, with her head towards the door, with her baby, four months old, in her arms. She was lying on her right side, her right arm extended on the floor, the baby in her arm, her left arm around the baby, who was crying. Mrs. Hanson was dressed. On an examination of the house and its surroundings, everything indicated that the woman had made a desperate struggle to save her life. Blood was found spattered around all rooms, and on the porch a large pool of blood where she had lain on the floor, blood on the table and on the cradle; on the side of the cradle were sears of blood; blood on the bedposts and one solid sheet of blood between the bed and table; on the porch spots of blood were found, as though it had been slung from a knife. On laying out the body the wounds were found to be a large cut just between the hips and ribs on the left side, several small cuts on her back, a large one on her shoulder, two cuts on the throat just through the skin, and a cut across the arm. The only reason that can be given as the cause for murder is, that the prisoner offered to shake hands with Hanson, the husband, which was refused. A few days previous to the execution the prisoner made the following statement: Hanson had accused me of stealing a yearling and of breaking into his corn crib and stealing corn and meal out of it, and I did not do the stealing and was not going to lay under the blame of it. I went to see Hanson; he was not at home; his wife was. I asked her about it, but she couldn't understand me right. She got scared at what I was saying. I had the door closed and my back against it. She came toward the door, and I shoved her back; she came up again. I then hit her with a knife in the breast. She turned and I struck her again in the back somewhere. He was asked, "Did you kill her?" The prisoner nodded his head in the affirmative. He was asked again, "Did you kill her, Sam?" and he answered, "I killed her."

Osee Sanders, another of the unfortunates, is a Cherokee Indian, good looking, complexion light, well made, twenty-nine years old, five feet eleven inches high. Sanders was tried at the March term of the United States Court, convicted and sentenced to be hung on the 21st day of April last. Two days prior to the execution the President reprieved him, and the 2d of June last was fixed as the day for his execution. Again prior to the fatal day he was reprieved, and the 8th day of September, 1876, set as the day upon which he was to suffer the penalty of his crimes. He was convicted of the murder of Thomas Carlyle, and the principal witness was his wife, who was present at the killing. The main points in testimony were as follows: Carlyle, a white man, who had intermarried with a Cherokee woman, lived in the Indian country twelve miles from Tahlequah. About dark on the 6th of August Carlyle and his wife were sitting on the gallery between the two houses, when Sanders, with a stranger, rode up and in Cherokee said "Good evening." Carlyle asked them to come in. Sanders did the talking. Carlyle sent his little boy to open the gate. The stranger came into the yard first, Sanders following, and rode directly to where Carlyle was sitting. It was noticed that both Sanders and the other man had pistols in their hands. The stranger caught hold of Carlyle and tried to throw him off the gallery. While this was going on, Mrs. Carlyle spoke to Sanders, and asked him not to do so. Sanders then threw his pistol over her face and went to where Carlyle and the stranger were struggling. She called her children together and ran to a meadow about one hundred and fifty yards from the house and hid in the weeds and grass. As they were running away they heard a pistol shot, and shortly after two more. For three quarters of an hour, everything being quiet, she returned to the house and found her husband dead just as she left the porch on the ground. The pocket of his pants was turned inside out. He had had a pocket book with some money in his pockets, and this was gone. On looking about the house to see what had been disturbed, it was found that a trunk in which there was $1,200 in Cherokee warrants and money had been carried away. Neither the contents have ever been seen since. Sanders was persistent in his denial of his participation in the murder to the last.

The last on the list is John Valley, a Peoria Indian, twenty-six years old, five feet ten inches high, weighing about 160 pounds. In this case the proof is very positive, and no doubt as to the murder and who committed the deed. On the 27th day of November, 1875, the prisoner killed one Eli Hackett, a white man, on Spring river, in the Peoria nation. It seems that a few days before the killing a quarrel took place between Hackett and a brother and the mother of Valley, in regard to the payment of some annuity to a little girl, Hackett's child. The child had lived with Hackett's brother, and he (Valley) claimed the money. Hackett being the father also claimed it. Agent Hoag asked if the child had any parents. Hackett said he was her father, thereupon the agent paid the money to Hackett. Some days after Hackett was at the house of John Beavers, about eight in the evening. Beavers, his wife, his two brothers and Hackett were sitting around the fire talking, when the prisoner came in and was invited to sit down. After he had been there about a half hour, Valley, without rising, suddenly drew a pistol and shot saying a word shot at Hackett twice, the first shot hitting him in the breast; the other struck the chair on which he was sitting. Hackett jumped up and threw his hand to his breast and said "Lord," and went out. Valley remained sitting some time after the shooting, then got up and went out. He confessed his crime, and laid the blame to too much whisky.

The Pursuit of the Northfield, Minn., Robbers.

ST. PAUL, MINN., September 8.—Fourteen citizens in pursuit of the Northfield robbers overtook them late on Thursday night in a ravine, a short distance from Shieldville. Shots were exchanged, and one of the robbers' horses was killed, but as the robbers turned to make fight and the citizens were poorly armed, they dared not dash into them, and the robbers mounting their dismounted comrade double, took to the woods and were again lost sight of. They were last heard of at Waterville Lake, at two this afternoon, going south toward Okonan. There are about 400 men in pursuit of them, one band of sixty being less than an hour behind, and it is believed will have them before morning. The tragedy is the all absorbing topic of discussion here to-day, and the general impression seems to be that the robbers are members of the famous Younger and James gangs. It is certain they first came to this city about two weeks ago, over the river road, and that they have since been seen in different localities in the State, at each place giving different names, and generally different accounts of themselves. In the pocket of one of the robbers killed was found a fine Howard gold watch, a pocket map of Minnesota, a pocket compass and a small amount of money. In the pocket of the other was a fine gold Waltham watch, but nothing else found on the body of either to indicate who they were or where they came from. Governor Pillsbury has offered a reward of $1,500 for the capture of the robbers, or a proportion for each one captured.

A Judge and Minister Arrested for Illicit Distilling.

ST. LOUIS, September 8.—Judge Thomas C. Simpson, of Oregon county, this State, was brought here yesterday charged with illicit distilling, and in default of $5,000 bonds committed to jail. Simpson is judge of both the county and probate courts of Oregon county, is also a Baptist minister, and has borne an excellent reputation.

VERMONT.

Fairbanks' Majority 23,537.

BOSTON, September 8.—Complete returns of the Vermont Gubernatorial vote have been received, and give Fairbanks 44,386, Bingham 21,025 and scattering 23; Fairbanks' majority 23,337. Full returns of the Lower House give the Republicans 205, Democrats 31, and no choice 5, a Democratic loss of 28.

BOSTON, September 8.—The vote of 212 towns of Vermont give the following Republican majorities: First district, Joyce's majority 7,139; Second district, 6,748; Third, Bendee's, 7,139. Twenty-nine towns to be heard from will swell the Congressional majority to about 27,000.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Convention of General Ticket Agents—Lower Fares to the Centennial.

NEW YORK, September 8.—At the convention of general ticket agents to-day, the following was introduced by Mr. W. B. Shattuc, of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, and was referred to a committee to report to the convention this afternoon:

WHEREAS, The past has unmistakably demonstrated the fact that rates on Centennial tickets are too high; therefore,

Resolved, That the rates on Centennial tickets be reduced to the full fare to New York and return, and to Philadelphia and return, the rate shall be one dollar less than to New York and return, from Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Cleveland, Columbus or Cincinnati, or west or south thereof.

Resolved, That no line shall be permitted to sell round trip Centennial tickets unless they participate in the reduction on this basis of one full fare for the round trip.

Mr. C. P. Atmore, of the Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern Railroad, was chosen Chairman of the convention, and Mr. Samuel Powell, of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, Secretary. Among the roads represented were the Pennsylvania, Erie, Baltimore and Ohio, Lake Shore, Cleveland and Columbus, Atlantic and Great Western, Chicago and Northwestern, Michigan Central, St. Paul, Vandalia, Ohio and Mississippi, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Toledo and Wabash, Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads. Many ladies were present at the convention. The New York Central was not represented.

The annual address was delivered by S. F. Pierson, General Agent of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad. It reviewed the growth of railroad interests in this country for the past fifty years. Thomas L. Kimball, of the Union Pacific Railroad, was chosen to deliver the next annual address. In the afternoon session Samuel Stevenson, of Cincinnati, was elected a member of the Executive Committee in place of Mr. St. John, of Chicago, who retires by rotation. The convention then went into secret session on the resolution regarding the proposed reduction in Centennial round trip tickets.

Sale of the Atlantic and Pacific.

ST. LOUIS, September 8.—The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad was sold at auction this noon, and knocked down to William F. Buckley at $450,000 for the road and $50,000 for the land grant. It is understood the road was bid in for Andrew Pierce, Jr.

The New Management of the Missouri Pacific.

ST. LOUIS, September 8.—It was stated in these dispatches last night that Andrew Pierce, Jr., and his associates would probably purchase the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad to-day and that it was quite likely that that road and the Missouri Pacific would be consolidated under the new organization, and be controlled by one management. Whatever may have been contemplated in this direction, it has been abandoned, and to-day the purchasers of the Missouri Pacific entered into an arrangement with Commodore C. K. Garrison, under which he will have control and assume the management of that road. This arrangement was made with the consent and under the authority of a majority of the third mortgage bondholders, and seems to give very general satisfaction.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Weston's foundry, at Hingham, Mass., was burned yesterday. Loss $25,000; insurance $11,000.

A fire broke out at one o'clock this morning in the sash and door factory of S. H. Lyon & Co., No. 114 West Third street, Cincinnati. The building and contents were completely destroyed. Loss estimated at $50,000.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

☞ *Probabilities for To-day.*—Rising barometer, northeast winds, cooler, partly cloudy weather.

The Hampden Park races, at Springfield, Massachusetts, were postponed till to-day, owing to the heavy track.

A telegram has been sent to the Halifax crew, in Philadelphia, authorizing them to challenge the London crew to row a three-mile race for $4,000, or a five-mile race for $6,000, to be rowed at St. Johns or Halifax.

The Canadian rifle team arrived in New York yesterday, and have gone to Creedmoor range, where the several teams are practicing for the international match. On Thursday the foreigners inspected the bay forts, East river, and explored the Government works at Hell Gate. On Monday the Hudson river trip will be enjoyed.

Sale of the Emma Mine.

SALT LAKE CITY, September 8.—The Emma mine was sold to-day by the United States Marshal to satisfy a judgment obtained in the Third District Court by the New York Loan and Indemnity Company and T. W. Park against the Emma Silver Mining Company, limited. It was purchased by Charles G. Lincoln for $144,194 24. After the time allowed for redemption has elapsed, work will probably be resumed by T. W. Park, the purchase by Mr. Lincoln being on behalf of that gentleman.

The Judges Report

In the Centennial Piano will, it is believed, be as follows: The first place to Steinway & Sons; the second place to William Knabe & Co.; the third place to Albert Weber; the fourth place to Decker Bros.; the fifth place to Chickering & Sons.; the sixth place to George Steck; the seventh place to Hazleton Bros., and so forth.—*New Orleans Picayune and Musical Trade Review.*

SARATOGA.

The Social Science Association—Prison Reform.

SARATOGA, N. Y., September 8.—The Social Science Association this morning adopted resolutions recognizing the great utility of the International Penitentiary Congress in 1872, receiving with satisfaction the announcement of another, to be held in Stockholm next year, resolving to send delegates, and urge the different States to do likewise. Captain W. Talbot Hervey, Governor of the model prison at Brixton, England, gave an interesting account of the working of the system in use there, and how it had served to suppress crime, and to reduce criminals, after one term there, to seek honest employment. He also gave an account of the ticket of leave system. In his prison various kinds of mechanical work are done, as well as willow work and oakum picking. The prison made 20,000,000 bricks in a year. Prisoners can shorten their terms by good conduct, and were assisted by the Aid Society after discharge. Terrorism and undue harshness on the part of the keepers was not permitted. The speaker was six years Governor of the Portsmouth prison, and in the last three years, with 1,300 prisoners, he saved the Government £12,000 yearly over the expenses. In prisons where miscellaneous work is carried on, the success is not so great, because all the prisoners are not able-bodied. The Wethersfield prison, Connecticut, was announced self supporting.

The general session of the Social Science Association continued from ten A. M. to four P. M., when it finally adjourned, after completing the list of papers and debates. The sectional meeting of health and jurisprudence also adjourned, and many members of the association are on their way home. During the four days' meeting thirty-five papers and addresses were read to the association, and ten reports and addresses were made to the Congress of Charities. Professor Watson's paper on technical education was debated by President White, of Cornell, and Mr. Blum, of the Austrian Legation at Washington. Papers by Ex. M. Haines, of Illinois, on township organizations, and by Mr. Juengst, of Cincinnati, on socialism in America, were debated by D. A. Wells and T. B. Sanborn. Mr. Bradford's paper on the civil service question was debated by Horace White and Professor Sumner. The latter read a long paper on the bank inflation of 1818 and '19. In the evening a debate on railroads followed a paper by Mr. Hessler, of New York, in which Professor Dwight, of New York, Thomas Balch, of Philadelphia, and Professor Hitchcock, of St. Louis, took part. Mr. Hessler strongly advocated that laws be passed making breaches of trust and false representations by railroad directors a criminal offense, particularly to attract the sale of stock. The speaker cited many instances of false representations regarding railroads. On the question of holding them for civil damages, Mr. Hessler said the views were mixed, these representations generally overreached in the end and became poor.

The Department of Health sat from ten A. M. to four P. M., with an hour's intermission. The Rev. Dr. Anderson, of Rochester, and afterwards Mr. J. M. Barnard, of Boston, presided. Papers were read on the production and increase of dear sight in schools, by Drs. Spalding, of Portland, Me., and E. G. Loring, of New York; on deafness in scholars by C. J. Blake, of Boston; the sanitary supervision of school, recommending that three or four hours a day should be the limit of study for all younger pupils, and advocating the establishment of medical supervision of schools, by Drs. Gregory, President of the Illinois Industrial College, Hewitt, of Providence, and R. J. Dunglison, of New York. In the afternoon the Secretary, Dr. Lincoln, of Boston, read a paper with a plan on the sanitary requirements in school architecture, and one from Professor Edes, of Boston, on alcohol as an article of diet, was read.

POLITICAL.

Illinois.

NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.

MORRIS, *via* CHICAGO, September 8.—The Independent Congressional Convention of this district, yesterday nominated Alexander Campbell. The Democratic Convention indefinitely afterwards also nominated Campbell.

Ohio.

PAYNE ACCEPTS.

CLEVELAND, September 8.—Hon. H. B. Payne has telegraphed his acceptance of the nomination for Congress on the Democratic ticket for this district.

Missouri.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

ST. LOUIS, September 8.—The Democrats of the Sixth Congressional district have nominated Charles H. Morgan for re-election.

Wisconsin.

CARL SCHURZ AT MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, September 8.—Hon. Carl Schurz arrived at this city at noon to-day. In the evening he was escorted by a battalion of minute men with torches to the Academy of Music, where a large audience had assembled. Mr. Schurz spoke for over two hours in the German language. The first part of his speech was devoted to the finances, and the rest to civil service reform. He argued that on both of these issues the Republican party was rather to be trusted than the Democratic party. At a late hour he was serenaded and replied, chiefly in English.

Indiana.

GENERAL BEN. HARRISON'S CANVASS.

EVANSVILLE, September 8.—General Ben. Harrison addressed about 5,000 or 6,000 people at the salt wells, near this city, this afternoon. He spoke for an hour, making an able and comprehensive speech, touching briefly about all the questions in issue between the parties. His defense of Tilden's record was admirable, and made a fine impression. General John M. Harlan made a brief speech at the salt wells, and Colonel Bingham addressed a large crowd at the wigwam, in one of the ablest and most telling speeches of the campaign. A thousand people crowded the streets unable to get in the hall, which seats 2,000. It has been a field day for the Republican party.

Anson Wolcott, Independent candidate for Governor, addressed a small crowd on Third street. The political pot is boiling in "the pocket." To-morrow Thomas A. Hendricks speaks here.

State.

Senator Heilman has been chosen Chairman of the Lebanon County Republican Committee.

David Malyer has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Legislature in the First district of Dauphin county.

Colonel James Boyd declined the Democratic nomination for Congress from Bucks and Montgomery counties, and the convention has called another for September 12th.

Hon. Samuel A. Bridges, of Lehigh county, has announced himself as a candidate for Congress before the Democracy of the Tenth district. That district is now represented by Hon. William Mutchler, who is a candidate for renomination.

WEST CHESTER, September 7.—The Prohibition County Convention met yesterday and nominated for Congress Elijah F. Pennypacker; Senator, Lewis Marshall Newlin; Assembly, J. A. Shaffner, Hamilton Graham, W. B. Nesbit, H. S. Kent.

According to the Frankford *Herald* the friends of William Rotch Wister for Congress are in a rather embarrassing position. The Democratic Convention adjourned for four weeks without taking any action, and are undecided whether to put up a candidate or not. Wister positively declines to run if a Democrat is nominated, and as he can make no effort until that point is settled, the present outlook is decidedly unpleasing to Mr. Harmer and his supporters.

Things are a little mixed in the Democratic household of Monroe county. James Place has been nominated for the Assembly, and Charles S. Palmer and A. J. Shoemaker, both Democrats, present their names as independent candidates for the same position. Mr. Palmer declined to have his name brought before the convention on the ground that in Monroe county, where the voters are almost unanimously Democratic, they should be permitted to vote without the manipulation of a convention. The county convention was stormy and the weather has not cleared up yet.

LOCK HAVEN, September 7.—The Republican Convention of this county nominated the following ticket: Congress, H. T. Harvey; Senate, J. P. Thompson, of Centre county; Assembly, T. C. Hipple; Prothonotary, O. S. Heintz; Register and Recorder, Henry Weise; Associate Judge, J. P. Hurd; Jury Commissioner, S. H. Hunter; Coroner, Dr. J. H. Fishbaum. T. J. Smull was elected Representative delegate to the next State Convention of the Republican party, and Samuel Christ Chairman of the County Committee. Thomas McNarey was named as the choice of Clinton county for Senatorial delegate in 1878.

Morrow B. Lowry is disgusted with Reading, as much as he used to be when he met Clymer in debate in the State Senate. According to an agreement made last week, he arrived in Reading on Tuesday. An *Eagle* reporter again called to see him, when he said to him: "Not a soul met me at the depot, and I was obliged to ask an old colored woman the way to Penn street. Here I am in the hotel ever since, and not a single committee man or representative Democrat has been to see me. I don't know where, when or how I am to speak. Where are your Democrats in this town? Got any meetings?" But no meeting was held, and Mr. Lowry remained at his hotel in no very amiable mood, it may well be supposed.

General.

Mr. S. J. T., the model reformer, still owes the Government tax on $1,860,000.

"Tilden and reform" did not awaken an echo at Saratoga. It was "Seymour or defeat," that brought down the house.—*New York Evening Mail.*

One of Tilden's Southern papers, the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, pleasantly speaks of "a lot of bummers who call themselves 'Boys in Blue.'"

Colonel J. H. Elliott, of Bureau county, Illinois, ran for Congress as a Liberal two years ago. He made a speech at Princeton the other day, declaring that he was unsolicitously in favor of Hayes and Wheeler.

Judge T. H. Caswell, of Nevada City, California, a life-long Democrat and one of the most influential in the county, has repudiated Tilden and Hendricks and declared himself in favor of the election of Hayes and Wheeler.

A member of Tilden's Vermont State Committee recently sent to the Democratic headquarters in Boston for a set of "Tilden and reform" songs, and had to send every one of them back, as they were all adapted to the Southern market.

A Southern Democratic paper, speaking of this State, says that the nomination of Seymour "seems to have been made absolutely necessary by the issue of the Republican Convention." Seymour refusing to run, what is the natural deduction?—*New York Times.*

The Lucas county Democratic Executive Committee have invited B. F. Stout, the Democratic nominee for County Auditor, to resign in consequence of alleged frauds in his previous term of office. He refuses, and there is trouble in the Democratic camp.—*Dayton (O.) Journal.*

Blanton Duncan, who is now supporting the Cooper-Cary ticket, in a recent letter says: "I find thousands of Democrats who voted for Greeley now refusing to vote for the Tilden party, and many supporting outright Governor Hayes. I find thousands of the Liberals who left Grant in 1872 now zealous in support of Hayes. A corporal's guard still stick to Tilden."

The "great organizer" Tilden has come grief. The Albany *Times*, a leading Democratic paper, says: "No such demoralization has overtaken the Democratic party as existed in the State since 1818, and its cause can be traced to the leadership of Governor Tilden." Since the fizzle at Saratoga we took pleasure in calling Tilden the "great organizer."—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

The Legislature of Maine to be elected on Monday will choose two United States Senators, one to fill out the unexpired term of Hon. Lot M. Morrill, who has been made Secretary of the Treasury, and one for the new term beginning on the 4th of March. Of course the appointment of Mr. Blaine by the Governor is temporary, continuing only until the meeting of the Legislature in January.

The Newark *Advertiser* thus tells its own experience: "There is to be a new investigation, this time of Governor E. D. Morgan, who is charged with grabbing a railroad in 1853. We recollect the whole story, having had occasion to investigate it as against the interests of Governor Morgan when he was a candidate for Governor in 1858. We had zeal enough, but there was so little in it that the task was abandoned as hopeless."

The Indianapolis *News* has this original apology for Tilden's act of perjury: "It was dishonest; it was perjury, but it was too general to stink." Mr. Tilden to be selected as the especial text of obloquy from among such a host of sinners. He has been caught, and they have not, that's all; or rather not quite all, for he has caught him. [Great merriment.] He is one of those oily atterneys you see depicted on the stage. He is a demurrer. [Great laughter.] He never courted a woman because women can't vote. [Merriment.] Lately he has adopted a rag-baby that really belongs to Hendricks. [Prolonged laughter.] He is now spending his time in explaining how he adopted it. [Laughter.]—*Colonel Bob Ingersoll.*

The campaign is lost, the party organization and its legitimate purposes remain. But these, too, are in extreme peril, and, under the demoralizing fatuity of the imposter, Tilden, they are in danger of permanent collapse. His candidacy is an error, a calamity, a fraud and a crime. Action becomes more desparate, before the whole future of the party is involved in the disaster of the present, a halt should be called. The National Committee ought at once to unite in demanding that Samuel J. Tilden, the pretender in party management and the fraud in political morals, resign—which again suspended and in all probability will now remain closed. Most of the small depositors in the bank at the time of its first suspension have been paid off, and the stockholders will now have to stand the brunt of the loss, whatever it may be.

The Waynesburg *Republican* says: The Dunkard creek oil region, in this county, is reviving something of its old interest; new men are coming in and leasing lands, and things look promising again. That there is oil in the Dunkard region, and in large quantities, has been the opinion of experienced oil men from the first, and deeper wells and fuller developments will doubtless prove the correctness of this opinion.

Joseph Schall, of York, while driving near York Haven, on Monday night, was stopped by two highwaymen, one of whom called upon him to deliver his money, while the other held his horses. Mr. Schall jumped from his vehicle, and with a heavy scythe snathe which he had with him, he delivered it on the top of the former ruffian's head in such a manner as to knock him down senseless, and the other made his escape. Mr. Schall then returned to his prisoner, who said that this was his first attempt and should be the last, and upon this representation he let him go.

Rev. G. F. Iaeger, a Lutheran clergyman eighty-one years of age, recently preached a funeral sermon at Lenhartsville. He was born in Wurtenburg, Germany, and came to this country in 1819. He preached fifty-five years, and during that time served sixteen different congregations. He ministered to the spiritual wants of the congregation worshipping at the Friedens Kirche, at Warnersville, for a period of fifty four years, and to various other congregations forty odd and fifty years. He officiated at the burial of over four thousand persons, and baptized over five thousand. Two years ago he relinquished the ministry on account of failing health. He has, however, fully recovered, and says he feels able to serve several congregations again.

STEAM NAVIGATION BOARD.

Fifth Annual Session—Report of the Executive Committee—Election of Officers—Next Meeting at Pittsburgh.

We have already given by telegraph a brief report of the meeting of the National Board of Steam Navigation at Baltimore. We append the following, in addition to what has already been given:

Thomas Sherlock, of Cincinnati, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presented a lengthy report, reviewing the efforts made in Congress to secure an amendment to the act of 1871 which would relieve the navigation interests of its odious and oppressive features. All these efforts have proved futile, but it is hoped that a just bill will yet be passed, notwithstanding the opposition of Sen

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1876.

THE Republican outlook is excellent. Keep things moving, boys.

THE Democratic slander mill is now running emptyings regarding Governor HAYES.

IF SAMUEL J. TILDEN is so great a lawyer as his friends represent him to be, how does it come that he earned so little money in 1862?

THE iron industry of free trade England is going to pieces. So much the worse in this country for the St. Louis platform—and its candidates.

THE *Post* is not a newspaper. It has not, apparently, seen Governor HAYES' conclusive refutation of that silly slander in the matter of his property returns.

INGERSOLL comes on Friday next. Get a good ready on to hear the great Western orator. The meeting will be held at or near the Monongahela House.

THE *Courier-Journal* announces that Connecticut is rendered "absolutely certain" to the Democrats "by the renomination of Governor INGERSOLL." What will Old Mother HUBBARD say to this?

GOVERNOR HAYES was accused of crookedness in the matter of his property returns and he answered. TILDEN was accused, but he answereth not. Will the *Post* make a note of it and twitch him up a little?

GOVERNOR HAYES having promptly answered and disposed of the charges against him, the Democratic press is now invited to solve the conundrum why TILDEN made no income returns in all the years from 1863 to 1872.

LEMONADE is, after all, an important factor in politics. "Blue Jeans" WILLIAMS, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, has been squeezed dry and with draw from the canvass. He couldn't stand the pressure.

WHEN the intelligence or patriotism of Arkansas is compared with that of Vermont, the latter is not likely to suffer. The former went for TILDEN and the latter for HAYES. How do the respectable Democrats of Pennsylvania like the classification?

AN important admiralty decision has just been rendered by the United States Circuit Court of New York, to the effect that, on the navigable rivers of the United States, the swell and motion created by a superior vessel does not render it liable to an inferior vessel in case of damages sustained.

ONE argument in favor of the restoration of the double monetary standard is that out of the five milliards of francs paid by France to Germany as war indemnity, only 400,000,000 were paid in gold, the rest being either paid in silver or through silver by bills.

THE New York *Sun* and the New York *World* want to get rid of SPRIGGS, PELTON, FAIRCHILD and APGAR, under whose lead the Democratic State Convention committed the folly of SEYMOUR'S nomination, but as they are TILDEN'S right hand men, they will continue to manage the party.

OUR Democratic contemporary complains that the school teachers of this city are working for the Republican party, forgetting that education and Republicanism walk together abreast. Let that paper be consoled. There are very few public schools or school teachers in the Democratic Southern States.

THE Democrats have lost their only Senator in Vermont and thirty of their sixty members of the House of Representatives, and the *Post* is still talking about their "gains." That paper's rejoicing reminds one of the story of the culprit who was thankful he got off with imprisonme nt for life instead of being hung.

"TILDEN and ADAMS," exclaims an enthusiastic contemporary—"ah, what moral grandeur is there!" Exactly; and particularly when it is considered that the claims in behalf of ADAMS as a candidate cannot rise higher than the claims of the railroad devil-fish who ordered his nomination, or of the peculiar constituency who will support him.

WE HOPE that doubtful cable report of the arrest of TWEED may turn out to be true, and that his immediate extradition may follow. He holds a great deal of "true inwardness" in his manly bosom concerning the peculiar political methods and practices of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, which he might possibly be induced to disclose.

THE Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*—pre-Adamite—frankly admits that TILDEN greatly desired CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS' nomination for Governor of that State, that he brought pressure to bear for it, that he urged it upon a committee of Massachusetts Democrats that went to see him on the subject, and that he may be almost said to be the father of the idea. Furthermore, the National Democratic Committee saw the matter in the same light. In other words, ADAMS is simply a Democratic decoy-duck. But this is a bad year for shams.

DO THE TILDEN papers, which have disgraced themselves by the attempt to make HAYES appear as having sworn to a false tax return, ever reflect that, in attempting to force this charge upon public attention, they virtually confess that TILDEN is guilty of the similar charges made against him? Do they not see that they thereby admit that they have no other answer to make to the charges against TILDEN? Their counter charge has been exploded; and now they are left to confront the conclusive evidence that TILDEN *is* a swindler and perjurer.

HUBBARD, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Connecticut, was once badly beaten by Mr. JEWELL in the Gubernatorial contest in that State. Mr. HUBBARD is a well known and respectable citizen. He will not, however, secure any more than the regular Democratic vote. The New York *Post* says he has been associated always with the party whose candidate he is, and has nothing of that independent character of which the Democrats just now cannot give too much to their tickets. In his party he is not so strong as some of the men who refused the nomination.

THE New York *Times* of yesterday gives the following items of Governor TILDEN'S receipts in 1862:

1862.	
February 19—Fee for writing deed Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway	$5,000
February 25—Fee for writing deed Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway	2,000
March 1—Writing mortgage Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway	5,000
March 1—Writing second and third mortgage Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway	9,500
March 2—Final conveyance Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway	5,000
Total, all earned and received in 1862, but not returned for taxation	$26,500

THE Albany *Times*, one of the foremost Democratic papers in New York, insists upon the immediate withdrawal of Governor TILDEN from the Democratic ticket, and the New Haven (Conn.) *Union*, another influential organ of the Democracy, says:

> The duty of the Western Democracy is plain. Tilden might as well be given this go-by, and fight stand taken for Peter Cooper. At any rate, if the Democrats of the West and South are to fight a hopeless battle, they should prefer defeat in a contest for principle to defeat in a scramble for spoils. We are prepared to witness a grand skedaddle from the Tilden ranks in the next five weeks.

The leaven is working.

THE cry of "We want a change," seems to the average Democrat to be the perfection of reason, and he hangs on to it like an office-holder to the public teat. He does this because he feels that he is going to win by it. He fancies that every one else is as poor a logician as he is himself, and that there is a blind adoration of "change" that will lead the credulous public to welcome the advent even of the foul-handed TILDEN as a salutory change. So strong was the Democratic idea in this faith that the cry of "We want a change" was iterated, and reiterated and reiterated in Vermont, until it became as stale as it is foolish; and behold the result! The State of Vermont, through its wool-growing interest, has suffered as severely, if not more severely, than any other section of the country during the financial depression. The cry "Let us have a change," was heard in every town and hamlet in the State, and nearly every town and hamlet responds by an increased Republican majority. The change that was offered them was a change that would bring in TILDEN, with all the charges hanging over him of swindling, perjury, ballot box stuffing and fraud; and the honest Vermonters preferred enduring the few ills they have to flying to the numerous others they were sure of being afflicted with.

THE CASTLE SHANNON EXTENSION.

The project for the extension of the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad (narrow-gauge) from its southern terminus to Washington, Pa., is a very feasible one, and should enlist the active support, not only of the land owners along the route, but of the business men of this city and Washington. Preliminary examinations have been made of the proposed route, and it has been demonstrated that the line need not exceed twenty-seven miles in length. The estimated cost of construction is only $300,000. The road would connect with the Hempfield (now the Wheeling, Pittsburgh and Baltimore) line, at Washington, thirty-two miles in length, and would thus place Pittsburgh within sixty miles of Wheeling. At Wheeling shippers would have the advantage of connections to numerous points north and northwest. The Washington and Waynesburg narrow-gauge road, now in process of construction, would form an important feeder to the line, and would bring a large amount of business to Pittsburgh which has hitherto been shut out from this market for want of adequate facilities for transportation. It is the intention to maintain an independent organization between this city and Washington, under the style of the "Pittsburgh, Castle Shannon and Washington Railroad Company." President HAYS is pushing the enterprise with commendable energy, and already an active interest has been awakened among leading property owners along the route. Several meetings have been arranged for, at which the claims of the road will be presented, and means taken to secure subscriptions. Several large subscriptions have already been made, and the indications are that fully $100,000 in stock will be taken by farmers and others on the line. The business men of Washington are very favorably impressed with the importance of the road, as it will give them the benefit of a competing line to this city. The projectors have assurances of valuable aid from a number of our own merchants and manufacturers, who will respond liberally in subscriptions as soon as the people along the line manifest their good will and encouragement by taking the initiative. The proposed route traverses a rich and populous section of country, and the local traffic cannot fail to prove very considerable from the start. This, with the large through business that would naturally be attracted to this road, would, in the opinion of those who have examined into the matter, render it a paying investment beyond all contingency. The capital will be comparatively small, and the road can be operated and maintained at a minimum average. The outlook for the new enterprise is very flattering, and we warmly commend it to the consideration of the public.

THE MEETING LAST NIGHT

Was simply a *rouser*. The turn out of the marching clubs was grand, and demonstrated that the heart of Republicanism in this county beats as soundly and as healthily as ever. It is but a few weeks since these organizations began; and within that time some forty clubs have been organized and at least 4,000 ardent young Republicans were in line last night, to prove their loyalty to the good old cause. Many of these are young men, just beginning their careers; and they have made their beginning wisely by rallying to the support of HAYES and WHEELER.

For the details of the meeting we refer to our local columns. The opening of the campaign has been more than usually auspicious. The undercurrent of public opinion is so decidedly with us in this campaign that the trumpet has but to sound to secure their attendance. There is no need to drum up attendance at public gatherings; the people come of their own accord!

THE Democrats are thanking God that it is no worse in Vermont, and congratulating themselves upon the fact that the Democratic vote has been largely increased. So it has; but the Republican vote has been still more largely increased. The extraordinary mathematician of the *World* demonstates that, if the Democratic vote in Indiana and Ohio increases in the ratio shown in Vermont, the Democrats will carry both. The calculation is deficient in one element: the increase of the Republican vote has been entirely omitted. When the election is over, it will be found that the increase is greater on the Republican side than on the other. Aside from this, here is something ridiculous in this parade of percentages of increase. In a certain town in Vermont, for instance, the vote in 1874 was Republican 278, Democratic 1; in 1876, the vote was Republican 280, Democratic 2. The Democratic ratio of increase is 100 per cent.; and the Republican ratio is less than one per cent., yet the Republicans majority has increased from 277 to 278. The increase of majority is so much clear gain, although the ratio of increase indicates a clear loss. From which it follows that ratios of increase do not amount to anything practically.

THE New York *Public*, a financial paper edited by W. M. GROSVENOR, goes to the very heart of the matter in the following:

> To treat this matter lightly, as one involving no moral wrong, will not help Mr. Tilden. For his success has from the first confessedly depended upon the support of a class of citizens who do not think it excusable to defraud the Government. Is it in any respect more honest to keep public money by refusing to make the public owners of income which the law required, than to keep public money by making false returns as a distiller, or by neglecting duty as an official, or by defalcation? An honest construction of the law required every citizen to make return of his actual receipt in excess of those expenditures which the law allowed to be deducted. If he did not do this, and if either by placing a false construction upon the law, or by making no return, he kept back money which the law required him to pay, he defrauded the Government. Tweed defrauded New York by false returns and by neglecting his duty as an official. If his former associate, Mr. Tilden, defrauded the United States in ways involving neither more nor less of moral wrong, it would be absurd to elect Mr. Tilden President and leave Tweed a fugitive in foreign lands.

There is another matter in this connection worthy of notice. The false return of income made by Governor TILDEN in 1862, was evidently taken by the Assessor in making up an estimate of his income in subsequent years, during which TILDEN refused to make a return. So that he not only defrauded the Government in 1862, but misled the Assessor into an undervaluation for the years following, thus perpetuating, through eleven years, the wrong originally done to the Government.

QUITE a serious question has been started in the leading Democratic circles of New York touching the regularity of the Democratic State Convention, which is recalled at Saratoga on the 13th instant. The point is, that the convention, having adjourned *sine die*, is dissolved and out of existence. The *Freeman's Journal* thinks, however, that general consent—if no protest is entered—may give color of regularity to this "resurrection of a defunct political body." It is understood, says the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, that there are some prominent legal minds who are of the same way of thinking; and, as these happen to be delegates, it would not be surprising should the convention, at the outset, have to decide whether, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, it represents the will of the people, or only the will of the State Executive Committee.

THE statistics of United States exports and imports for the last two fiscal years ending with June, are full of encouragement.

The total exports of 1876 were	$ 645,000,000
In 1875	643,000,000
Total	$1,288,000,000
The imports during the same period were, in 1876	$ 477,000,000
In 1875	554,000,000
Total	$1,031,000,000

This shows an excess of exports over imports of $257,000,000: of which $175,000,000 was merchandise and $82,000,000 gold and silver. The balance of trade still continues to run in our favor in about the same proportion. The increased exports become more noteworthy when the fact is taken into account that cotton, which is our principal article of sale abroad, realized lower prices last year than for a long series of years past.

THE Democratic paper in this city apparently gets its political opinions from the Baltimore *Gazette*, which counsels the organization of "minute men" in the Southern States, so as to be prepared "to meet force with force," should the Federal troops be brought into service at the approaching election. There is no doubt that in some sections of the South the Democrats are determined not to submit quietly to the enforcement of the instructions contained in the letter of the Attorney General to United States marshals, but will resist any attempt to interfere with the shotgun policy laid down for carrying the Southern States for TILDEN.

THE fact that the local rivalries and dissensions which have for several years distracted and weakened the Republican party are yielding to a higher sense of patriotic duty, is noted by THURLOW WEED in a letter to the New York *Tribune*, as one of the important signs of the times. The unity and confidence of the Republicans in all sections of the country are strikingly in contrast with the disruption and dismay in the ranks of TILDEN'S friends. There is great liveliness on one side, and gloom on the other, and the Democratic Brooklyn *Argus* admits that neither is to be wondered at.

SAYS the *Post*: "Now let us prepare to see the Radical papers 'prove' that CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS is a horse thief and a forger." Softly there. The mere fact that he is the unanimous choice of the Massachusetts Democracy for Governor "proves" that there was not a man in the State who had been identified with their party that could give the respectability to it that a back-sliding Republican could. And that's enough.

WE FULLY believe the assertion of the Brooklyn *Argus* that it "intends to be unjust to no one," but when, speaking of the shortcomings of President GRANT, it says:

> His appointment of Babcock's counsel, Storrs, to prosecute (?) the men with whom Babcock was in collusion can only be regarded as a direct violation of his oath to see that the laws are faithfully executed—

it by no means reinforces its argument that the Executive desired to "get even" with Secretary BRISTOW. STORRS hasn't been appointed, you see.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Corn is growing hard and yellow in its silky husks.

Bowles is now so full of Adams' ale that he fairly runsover.

Business is looking up. Advertise now, if you would make money.

Thunder! The proprietor of the London *Times* is on his way over here.

A mysterious benefactor has given Harvard College $12,375 62. Where's ours?

Office expectants and politicians generally will do well to overhaul their tax returns.

The pay rolls of the Orange, New Jersey, hat factories aggregate $30,000 weekly. That's felt.

Now the ward politicians are going about hungrily seeking speakers who will spout for the glory of it.

The Erie Railway will save $350,000 and the New York Central $750,000 a year by the decline in coal.

Tilden is tired of politics and wishes he could "quietly steal away." He wants to get back to his old business.

A considerable movement is taking place in the exportation of American woods, such as black walnut and cedar.

One of Horatio Seymour's chronic allments, according to the New York *Times*, is a "jesuitical twist of intellect."

Great snakes. Seventy-five "wipers" have just been discharged from the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad's employ.

Why cannot the Indian girls be brought East, domesticated, and reared to take the place of Bridget in the next generation?

An Oregon paper tells of rye stalks grown in that State this year that are ten feet high, and of wheat and oats in proportion.

All the country editors are seeing the planet Venus before Sol goes to roost. They gaze at the old girl through Bacchus' spectacles.

Considering the way the Democrats in New York have "gone up," wouldn't Scott Uda make a better candidate than Scott Lord?

Rents in New Orleans show an average decline during the year of 33⅓ per cent., while on dwelling houses the fall has been fully two-thirds.

The first step towards making a man of your son is to train him to earn what he spends; the next best step is to teach him how to save his earnings.

The rainfall in Maryland during August was but 1.76 inches, or scarcely more than one-half the rainfall in the driest August or the previous five years.

The death of George Smith, the Oriental scholar and explorer, will create a fresh demand for his great work concerning "The Chaldean Account of Genesis."

The State of New York will soon be denuded of its forests. Five thousand acres of timber land have just been burned over on Long Island, which cannot be replaced.

One of the principal obstacles to a proper understanding of the Eastern question is the absurd and unreasoning fear of Russian aggression which possesses the English mind.

Minister Pierrepont now says that the attentions paid by him to spiritualism, were only in the way of tests that many other inquiring minds were making. He was a cool, nevertheless.

There are estimated to be in operation on the entire planet 200,000 steam engines, with an aggregate of twelve million horse-power, equivalent to the strength of one hundred million men.

Twenty-one feet of water through the entire length of the South Pass and out to sea over the bar has now been obtained by Captain Eads, and the first $500,000 promised by Congress honestly earned.

The habit of "doctoring" wine is so much in vogue in France that a decree of the Government has been issued on the subject. Every man found guilty of doctoring his wine will be severely punished.

The railroad earnings as far as reported for August show an increase over last year. The heavy distribution of goods from New York and other points to the West for the fall trade is giving the roads a larger traffic.

Increasing business. The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad during the past month transported 226,200 barrels of oil, against 187,800 barrels during the same month of 1875, or an increase in August this year of 38,400 barrels.

The International Medical Congress, now in session at Philadelphia, has tabled a communication from the National Temperance Association asking its assistance in reducing to a minimum the amount of alcohol used in medicines.

Only about two-thirds of the Russian serfs have accepted the terms of the ukase of freedom. Many are so wretchedly poor that the Government has to aid them with money and food to enable them to till the land which has been given them.

A new industry is the manufacture of good syrup from the juice of watermelons in Florida. Twelve gallons of juice yield one gallon of syrup, and the proprietors of the works hope to make the ratio nine to one by improvements in the process.

In the country the girls are practicing on bread making, the mothers on butter churning, the fathers are giving the hogs and cows extra meal, the hens wonder at the large quantity of grain allowed them, and all are preparing or being prepared for county fairs.

It is one of the healthy signs for the future, that American manufactures, such as leather, sewing machines, arms, agricultural implements, and even fabrics of the loom, are working their way over all competition into the European as well as Asiatic markets.

That the germinating power of seed may be retained for thousands of years has lately been demonstrated in a notable instance. Wheat from the tomb of an Egyptian mummy, interred before the Christian era, was planted this year and yielded abundantly.

Here is a hint to careless letter-writers to invariably put at least the address of the party addressed in the body of the letter as well as on the envelope. Six thousand persons are daily writing letters which do not reach their destination because they fail to observe certain simple rules.

The Boston *Herald* says: "It's about time to have that Englishman's letter go the rounds again, which describes the success of prohibition in Maine. The women of Belfast modestly ask the city government to try and stop the sale of liquor, Sundays, if they can't the rest of the week."

The United States Circuit Court of Massachusetts has just decided that under the laws of that State a municipal corporation is responsible in damages for property destroyed in order to stay the progress of a fire, only when the statute is strictly followed and the destruction is ordered by three fire wardens or three engineers, in accordance with its requirements.

PERSONAL.

American theater-goers will have to do this year without Rossi. The great tragedian is said to have, according to the wish of his American manager, postponed his visit to the United States until September of next year.

An American fool named Warren has written a book to prove that his name is Warrenne, and that he is descended from the Earl de Warrenne. The worst of the business is that the Earl de W. died without legitimate issue.

A fun-loving Maine girl is crying her eyes out over a serious joke. She and a young man went through the marriage ceremony "for fun" at a camp meeting, the other day, and she now finds that the young man who performed the ceremony is a justice of the peace.

A romantic story is reported from Jersey City. John Hubert, who has a wife and seven children, was ejected from his house, a few days ago, for non-payment of rent, and his furniture remained on the sidewalk from Thursday until Sunday night, because he had no place to go. On Monday he received a letter from England informing him of the death of a relative, and inclosing a draft for $25,000.

Hepworth Dixon is writing a novel, many of whose scenes are in the United States, and whose heroine is a Southern girl. This is alluded to as if it were a fresh venture into fiction, but as Mr. DIXON has written little beside romances about this country, such as the "White Conquest," the only new thing about this forthcoming book seems to be the honesty of its announcement.

The sort of educated girls they run out in Boston is indicated by the *Advertiser*, of that city, in the following language: "When young ladies who were graduated at high and normal schools have spent some time in teaching, name Tennyson as one of the principal American poets, ascribe some of Whittier's best known poems to Longfellow, name Shakespeare as a contemporary of Gray, place Austria on the eastern boundary of France, name Vienna as one of the cities of Italy, are quite unable to tell what services Franklin and Jefferson rendered their country in the revolutionary period, confound true discount and bank discount, write an illegible hand, and spell common words with surprising originality, it tends to shake one's faith in the excellence of the culture they have acquired by much labor and expense."

Circumstances often make the man. An old New York citizen who has known Vanderbilt from his boyhood says that when Vanderbilt was running a piragua, conveying freight and passengers from Staten Island to New York, Gibbons' steamer—name forgotten—was running from New York to Amboy and New Brunswick on the Philadelphia route. The steamer attempted to leave the dock at Whitehall when there was a strong tide against her. After making three unsuccessful attempts and returning to the dock, Vanderbilt denounced the seamen as "a pack of fools." Gibbons said to him, "My man, can you take her out?" Vanderbilt replied, "Yes." "Come on board and try," said Gibbons. Vanderbilt did so, and instead of trying to round the battery against the strong tide, he took the steamer through the Buttermilk Channel around Governor's Island—a channel little known then, except to the Whitehall boatmen. Gibbons made Vanderbilt the captain and pilot of the boat soon after, and was so well pleased with his fast steamboatman that on his death he left Vanderbilt $25,000 with restrictions requiring that the money must be used in steamboat operation. The Commodore's wife and family moved to New Brunswick and opened a restaurant and liquor saloon. Having the steamers' patronage, here commenced his great fortune.

The New York *Times* of yesterday publishes a fac simile of the return sworn to by Tilden on December 26, 1863, and purporting to be a faithful account of his gains, profits, etc., subject to income tax in 1862. It should be remembered that in Mr. Tilden's first return no attempt was made to fill in the detailed statement of sources of income and of deductions authorized to be made which was printed on the inside of the income tax blanks. All he did was to insert the pretended amount of his income in the printed form on the back of the sheet and to make the required affidavit under oath to its correctness. The exhibit is a very interesting, and unless to minds hopelessly prejudiced, a thoroughly convincing one.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
Advertising Agents,
37 Park Row, New York,
Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the money to be advanced.
7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for less cost than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates, on any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Ailsworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

For the Centennial
AND
Summer Excursionists!
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S
Fine Russia and Grain Leather
Traveling Satchels,
LUNCH BASKETS,
FINE IVORY AND ROSEWOOD HAIR BRUSHES,
RAZOR STROPS, CLOTHES BRUSHES,
Wholesale and Retail.
C. Yeager & Co.,
110 MARKET STREET.
MWS

FOR SALE.
FIRE PROOF SAFE,
IN GOOD ORDER.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice that on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1876, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued out of said Court against the estate of ELIAS MOSER, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Court of Bankruptcy, No. 98 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa., before SAMUEL HAYS, Esq., Register, on the 27TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal for said District.
Pittsburgh, Sep'tember 7, 1876

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 29 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.
Send for circular.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio,
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. DAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN!

SPLENDID F

COUNTY REPUBLICAN COMMITTEES

Can be furnished with Copies of the

EXTRA COMMERCIAL,

CONTAINING

SENATOR MORTON'S GREAT SPEECH,

Delivered at Indianapolis, Ind., Friday, August 11th, 1876, and much other interesting matter for the Campaign.

Committees are requested to order promptly.

TERMS:

One Thousand Copies - $10 00
Larger Orders at Reduced Rates.
Address
THE COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOTELS.
IMPERIAL HOTEL,
The Only First-class Three-Dollar-per-Day Hotel in Washington.
In order to meet the wants of the Traveling Public, this First-class Hotel has reduced its price from Four to Three Dollars per day. The above Hotel is pleasantly located on Fourteenth street, fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, is convenient to the Treasury, Army, Navy, State, Post Office and Patent departments.
A Bus will take the Pennsylvania Avenue Horse Cars, and tell the Conductor to let you off at the Imperial Hotel.
JAMES S. PIERCE, Proprietor.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
(FORMERLY HARK'S HOTEL.)
No. 133 Liberty Street, Foot of Fifth Avenue.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., Pittsburgh, Pa., September 2, 1876.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 8th inst., inclusive, for making

116 Blank Office Duplicates,
118 Blank School Duplicates,
116 Blank Collectors' Duplicates,
135 Blank Assessors' Blotters.

Specimens of the work required can be seen and all information regarding the same had on application at the COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

HENRY WARNER,
County Controller.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

will be received until NOON, of SEPTEMBER 15, 1876, at the office of the Secretary, No. 136 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, for the following work on the DUQUESNE INCLINED PLANE, viz:

250 lin. ft. Iron Bridge work.
90,000 ft. b. m. Framed Timber on Roadway.
1 pr. Engines,
1 pr. Boilers,
Hoisting and Safety Apparatus, &c.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Samuel Diescher, Engineer, corner Sixth and Smithfield streets.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board,
KIRK Q. BIGHAM, Secretary.

R. H. PALMER & CO.
"LIMITED,"
SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER
WILL CONTINUE THE
Hat, Cap and Fur Business
AT
No. 151 Wood Street,
AND THE
STRAW, MILLINERY,
AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS
AT
No. 105 Market Street.

REMOVAL.
England & Bindley,
HARDWARE,
50 Seventh Ave.,
Three doors below Grant street. One and a half squares from Union Depot.
WE INVITE ATTENTION OF TRADE TO STOCK AND PRICES.
TTHS

FOR SALE OR RENT.
First Class Steam Distillery,
COMPLETE IN ALL ITS APPOINTMENTS.
Capacity 80 bushels per day. Railroad Siding to door. Located at BUTLER, Pa. Will be sold on very easy terms; or, if not sold, will be leased.
Address
ALEX. MITCHELL,
WS Cashier First National Bank, Butler, Pa.

NEXT PRESIDENT.
Portrait of HAYES and WHEELER
Executed in the finest manner. AGENTS WANT ED. Send 25 cents for sample and circulars. Size 19x24 and Risks. Address
STROBRIDGE & CO., Lithographers,
TTHS 140 Race street, Cincinnati, O.

DRY GOODS.
SATUR
DRESS GOODS!
At 8c, opened to-day a splendid bargain in Kilmarnock Plaids.
At 12½c, an extra bargain in Malmaison Plaids, very desirable for fall wear.
At 18½c, an extraordinary bargain in Tasmania Plaids, same goods sold formerly at 25c.
At 18½c, a very choice line of Newport and Venetian Suitings, worth 25c.
Scotch Plaids in all the clans.
French and Fancy Plaids at very low prices.
Our stock of Plaids is now very attractive.
At 18½c, Knickerbocker Suitings, a bargain.
Camel's Hair Suitings from 12½c to $1 50.
At extremely low prices, all the latest shades in Pure Pongee Silk Brocades.
Also, just opened great bargains in Pure Pongee Silk Striped Brocades.
At 25c and 31c, great bargains in a very choice assortment of Plain and Twilled Alpaca Brocades.
All the latest shades in Alpaca Mohairs, from 18½c to $1.
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Fed
DRESS GOODS!
At lowest prices, Satin Damascee Brocades.
An extra bargain at 25c in all shades of Alpaca Mohairs; these goods sold formerly at 37½c.
Brilliantines in the most desirable fall shades, such as Seal Brown, two shades of Brown, Green, two shades of Green, Myrtle, Prune, Navy Blue, Dark Steel, Drabs, &c.
Trial Striped Brocades, a new goods, of mixed colors, very desirable.
All the very latest shapes in All Wool Colored Cashmeres, from 50c to $1 50.
Black Cashmeres from 37½c to $3 50, and our stock will compare favorably with any in the United States.
Black Dress Silks from 75c to $3.
Striped Dress Silks 75c to $1 50, extra bargains.
Silk Department is complete in all the leading shades and at old prices.
A full assortment in Plain and Barred Flannels.
Barred Country Flannels at 25, 28, 31, 35, 37½ and 40c.
SPLENDID F
James Caldwell & Co.
Invite special attention to their Spring Opening, which will be found unusually attractive:
LADIES' SPRING SUITS
in great variety of styles and materials, ranging in price from Five to Fifty Dollars.
Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Trimmed
OVERDRESSES & COSTUMES,
In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Ete.
Black Cashmere Sacques and Jackets.
Black Silk Sacques and Jackets.
Linen Suits and Costumes.
Black Dress Silks,
From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.
A choice selection of DRESS SILKS, from 75 cents to $1, in Checks, Bars, Stripes and Plain Colors.
All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, STRIPES and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses.
BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.
Black Tamise Cloth. Black Grenadines and Bernanis.
Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brillianteens.
A large stock of Tamboard Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.
AGENTS FOR THE
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.
James Caldwell & Co.,
115 AND 117 FEDERAL STREET,
Allegheny City.
TTHS
CARPETS.
FALL STOCK.
CARPETS,
DRUGGETS,
MATTINGS.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 Fifth Avenue.
CARPETS.

DRY GOODS.
NEW BLANKETS
At prices to which none can object, White and Colored Blankets; stock very complete and at bottom figures.
Coverlets, Spreads, Comforts, &c.
Mattresses, Pillows, Bed Springs, &c.
Wool Table Covers, all colors, at $1.
New Felt Skirts at very low prices.
New Balmoral Skirts lower than formerly.
Bustles, Fanniers, Hoop Skirts, &c.
The new Bustle Hoop Skirt cheap.
Ladies' and Misses Merino Underwear: we are offering decided bargains in these goods.
Pillow Shams, Sheets and Bolster Slips.
Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, Trunks and Satchels, at manufacturers prices.
Also, just opened great bargains in Pure Pongee Silk Striped Brocades.
At 25c, a dozen best Fruit Cans.
At 12½c, 18½c, 25c, &c., Blacking Brushes.
Housefurnishing Goods, all kinds.
New Hats and Bonnets, Plumes and Feathers, new Zephyrs, Yarns, Ribbons, Nettings, Cardinal Red Netting, Sicilian Scarfs, &c.
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
167

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, September 8, 1876.

The week closes in financial circles with a rather quiet feeling with no especial alteration in the general situation. There has been a little increase in routine transactions, the bank clearings probably making the best showing of the season. The supply of money, however, is not appreciably decreased from the disproportionate surplus compared with the mercantile demand for money. Rates are, however, steadier than a month ago, bankers thus showing their faith in an improved money market somewhere in the future. We continue quotations of discount rates at 6@7 per cent. on prime collaterals; 7@9 per cent. for prime commercial paper, chiefly at 8 for regular business of banks to their good customers. Local securities are quiet and devoid of news.

—The New York *Times*, under date of September 7, takes the following view of the improving circumstances of the commercial and financial situation:

There was a substantial recovery in prices of the railway and miscellaneous shares at the Stock Exchange to-day, and dealings were attended with more confidence than for many days past. The market was less affected by the erratic fluctuations in the coal stocks, and appeared to move further apart from these shares than it has done recently. The more encouraging aspect of the fall trade throughout the country, and the increased employment thus afforded to the railroads, in connection with the approaching movement of the crops, have induced considerable buying in the belief of a further recovery in values in the future. The decline in the price of coal will assist materially in decreasing the operating expenses of railroads, and the importance of this is recognized very generally. Of all the above causes at work to produce increased confidence in values and a better tone to business on the Stock Exchange, probably none has so much direct influence as the steady and marked recuperation that has attended the progress of the fall trade in general merchandise, particularly dry goods, here and elsewhere, since the opening of the season. Instead of depression and want of confidence in business circles, such as we have witnessed for almost every season since the panic of 1873, this fall we have had a gradual advance in fabrics and a confident tone as to the future, which has induced heavy purchases of manufactured goods for consumption, and increased the total distribution for the first two weeks of the season at least 25 per cent. over last year. It is facts like these which are gradually dispelling the pall which has hung over the Stock Exchange for months in consequence of the oppression and heavy decline in the shares of the coal roads.

—The returns from the associated national banks of Philadelphia for the last week, as made through the Clearing House, is a very favorable statement and presents many strong points. The averages have all appreciated largely with the single exception of circulation, which fell off $6,872. The loans have increased $447,481, and the deposits $672,715; while the reserve of lawful money has grown nearly half a million or $425,791; the specie increased $57,109 and the national bank notes $27,235. The amount due to banks has improved to the extent of $566,645, and the amount due from other banks $54,342. There was a large increase in the business between banks, the clearings having increased $3,670,642, and the balances $1,226,735. The entire statement reflects the strength of the banking institutions in that city, and compares well with those of other large cities.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
September 8, 1876.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, reg.	118¾	118¾	118¾			
5-20's, 1865, coupons	118¾	118¾	118¾			
5-20's, 1865, reg.	118¾	118¾	118¾			
5-20's, 1867, coupons	118¾	118¾	118¾			
5-20's, 1867, reg.	118¾	118¾	118¾			
5-20's, 1868, registered	118¾	118¾	118¾			
5-20's, 1868	118	118	118			
10-40's, coupons	118¾	118¾	118¾			
10-40's, reg.	118¾	118¾	118¾			
Currency 6's	128½	128½	128½			
New 5 per cents	115¾					
Wells Fargo Express	104					
Quicksilver	21	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
Pacific Mail	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Panama	140					
Adams Express	108					
Wells-Fargo Express	83					
American Express	59½					
U. S. Express	69½					
New York Central	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
Erie	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Erie, preferred	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Michigan Central	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Michigan Southern	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½
Illinois Central	85	85				
Cleveland & Pittsburg	86	86				
Chicago & Northwest	37½				36¾	36¾
Do., preferred	65				64¾	64¾
Rock Island	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	104¾	105¾
St. Paul common	31	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
Do., preferred	66¾	66¾		66¾		66¾
Wabash, common	14					
Fort Wayne	101					
Ohio & Mississippi	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Union Pacific	42					
Harlem	130¾				130¾	
Hannibal & St. Jos.	10					
Do., preferred	19½					
Atlantic & Pac., pref	3¾					3¾
Iron Mountain	15					
C. C. & I. C.	¾				¾	¾
Atlantic & Pacific	3					
South Carolinas, Apl	32½					
South Carolinas, July	32½					
Missouri 6's	107					

—The following is the report of prices of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	48¾	48¾	44
Reading	48¾	48¾	44
United Cos. of N. J.	134¾		200
Phila. Titusville & Buf.	7¾	8¼	
Lehigh Valley			53½
Allegheny Valley	10¾		
Central Transportation	41	42	
Empire Transportation		49½	

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 110.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, September 8.—Money closed easy at 1@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@6 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $31,000, customs receipts $455,000. Clearing $87,000,000. Sterling heavy at 485@485¼.

GOLD.

Gold opened and closed at 110, with sales in the interim at 109¾. Borrowing rates 1@2 per cent. Loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds, State and railroad bonds strong. State securities quiet. Stocks at the opening declined from ¼ to 1¼ per cent., but the s was succeeded by a buoyant movement, and an advance from ¼ to ¾ per cent., the latter New York Central. Toward noon there was a break in the coal stocks, New Jersey Central declining to 29¾, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western to 77¼, regular and Lehigh Valley sixty days, and Delaware and Hudson canal to 75. Michigan Central fell off 1¼ per cent., and the remainder of the list ¼@1¼ per cent. After second call a steadier feeling prevailed, and there was a quiet upward move of ¼ @ ¾ per cent. In late dealings stocks were irregular, but in the main firm. Transactions aggregated 175,000 shares, including 11,000 were Western Union, 4,000 Rock Island, 6,000 St. Paul, 8,000 Lake Shore, 22,000 Michigan Central, 21,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and 20,000 New Jersey Central. It was reported on the street this afternoon that New Jersey Central was to be reorganized and that the capital stock of $5,000,000 was to be made, to be taken by the incoming directors and also that John Taylor Johnson was to be made president. *Evening Post* says: "A movement is on foot among large holders of Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne railroad stock to annul the leases put upon the road by the old directors and trustees of the property." The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.		STOCKS.	
W. U. Telegraph	76¾	Rock Island	104¼
Quicksilver	21¾	St. Paul	31
Do. preferred	18¼	Do. preferred	66
Pacific Mail	33¾	Toledo & Wabash	13¾
Mariposa	5	Do. preferred	25
Do. preferred	6	Ft. Wayne	101
Adams Express	108	Terre Haute	3
Wells-Fargo Ex	83	Do. preferred	13
American Ex	59½	Chicago & Alton	
U. S. Express	69¾	Do. preferred	104¾
New York Central	105¾	Ohio & Mississippi	11¾
Erie	17¾	Delaware & Lac	115
Do. preferred	38	Atlantic & P. Tel	15
Harlem	130¾	Missouri Pacific	2
Do. preferred	140	M. & I. Pac. p'f'rred	19½
Michigan Central	40¾	Indiana Central	33
Panama	140	Ill. Central—leased	85
Lake Shore	52¾	Hannibal & St. Joe.	11
Illinois Central	85¼	Union Pac. stock	62
Cleveland & Pitts	86	Central Pac. bonds	105¾
North western	36¾	Union Pac. bonds	106¾
Do. preferred	65¾	Do. land grants	103¾
N. J. Central	31¾	Do. S. F. bonds	91¾
C., C. C. & I.	3		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	119¾	New 5's	115½
5-20's, 1865	117¾	10-40's, registered	115
5-20's, 1865, new	117¾	New 5's, coupons	115¼
5-20's, 1867	116¾	Currency 6's	129
5-20's, 1868	118		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	43¾	Virginia, old	28
Tennessee, new	48¼	Missouri 6's	106¾
Virginia, new	25		

LONDON, September 8, 5 P. M.—Consols 95 9-16, United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105¼; do 1867, 105¼; 10-40's, 103¾; 6's, 107¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 99; Erie 9½; preferred 18.

PARIS, September 8.—Rentes 106 francs.

FRANKFORT, September 8.—United States bonds—New 5's 103.

NEW ORLEANS, September 8.—Gold 109¾. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent premium. Sterling exchange 5½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, September 8, 1876.

Business was moderate with commission houses and wholesale merchants to-day, and the volume of transactions was about an average. The general tone of trade circles, except in the iron business, is more cheerful than since last fall, and the demand for merchantise seems to be increasing. Prices are unchanged since our last report.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,600	Apples, bbls	49
Corn, bus	2,460	Cheese, lbs	435
Wheat, bus	1,800	Butter, pkgs	278
Oats, bus	2,000	Potatoes, bus	102
Hay, bales	120		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in the regular way of transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market is steady with a moderate volume of trade. Wheat is in fair demand and firm. We quote new winter at $1 40@1 47 for red; $1 45@1 50 for amber and white. Old winters are rather nominal at $1 50@1 52 ₱ bushel for prime Indiana red; $1 60@1 70 for Ohio and Pennsylvania do; low grades scarce at $1 30@1 40. Corn is rather quiet but unchanged. We quote shelled at 55@56c for prime yellow Kansas and Illinois; 54@55c for Ohio mixed. Far is high mixed; 50@51c for low do; 56@57c for white. We quote for prime yesterday's quotations. Oats are firm at new, with a little higher. We quote shelled at 36@36½c for mixed and 37@38c for prime white. Old rules from at 40@45c. Rye is firm; we quote at 65@66c. Jobbing sales rule 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—The demand is the fair and the market is steady. Rates current are as follows for the white wheat flour: Fair to good, $5 25@5 75 ₱ barrel; No. 1 do, $6 @6 75; red wheat flour, $5 25@5 50 ₱ barrel; No. 2 do off ₱ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady as follows: Low grades, $4 50@5 00 per wheat flour $5 25@5 50; white wheat $7 00@7 50; Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa do, $6 00@6 50; Minnesota do, $6 00@6 25; fancy St. Louis, $6 25@6 50; choice patents $6 50@7 00; new Ohio red winter wheat flour rules at $5 75@6 00; Graham flour $5 50@5 75; cornmeal, per ₱ bushel; oatmeal $5 50@6 00 ₱ barrel; kegs $3 00; rye flour $4 50@4 75 ₱ barrel.

HAY—The demand is still limited and the market is dull. We quote baled hay on track as follows: Prime No. 1 timothy $13 00@14 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 $11 00@12 00; upland prairie $10 00@11 00. Baled hay from store rules at $13 00@15 00.

Loose hay in wagon sold all the way from $11 00@15 00 per ton, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The demand is fair and the market is steady. We quote bran at $12 00@12 50 per ton; seconds and shipstuffs $13 00@15 00; middlings $20 00@21 00; chopped feed $18 00@20 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The market continues easy and quiet. We quote at $1 00@1 25 for choice; 50c@$1 00 for common.

BEANS—There is little or no demand, and prices are entirely nominal at 90c@$1 00 per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—The strength of high grade table butter continues as the leading feature of the market and values are unchanged. Prices ruled as quoted yesterday. We quote fancy creamery firm at 28@30c for stock packed with ice; choice fresh rolls were active at 24@25c; choice solid packed 22@24c; prime do 17@21c; common 16@18c.

CHEESE—The demand is active at the advanced prices and the market is firm. We quote the jobbing prices for Ohio factory at 9½@10c for choice; New York Goshen 10½@11c.

EGGS—An active demand and light supply continue to keep the market firm and active. We quote strictly fresh at 18@19c ₱ dozen.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@60c.

FRESH FRUITS—Were active and steady today at about former rates. Peaches were steady; we quote at $2 25@2 50 for choice; $1 50@2 00 for common. Pears were weak at $2 00@2 50 ₱ bushel. Grapes dull at $3 00@3 50 ₱ cwt. Plums are steady at $3 50@4 00 ₱ bushel.

HONEY—There is a quiet and easy market with new comestic ruling at 20@25c ₱ lb; new California 25c ₱ lb.

POULTRY—The market is quiet and easy. We quote live chickens at 40@45c ₱ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—The market continues firm with a very light supply. We quote at $2 00@2 50 ₱ barrel for prime Early Rose; $1 25@1 50 for common. Sales in lots were made at 75@85c ₱ bushel. Sweet potatoes are active and easy under a liberal supply. We quote at $3 50@4 50 ₱ barrel for Baltimores; Jerseys $4 50@5 00.

ONIONS—Are quiet and steady at $2 00@2 25 ₱ barrel.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is dull and weak at $2 00@2 15 per bushel; sales in round lots were made at $1 90. Clover seed is quiet with no, hing doing, and prices are nominal at $9 00@10 00 ₱ bushel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 18@20c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city makes.

Provisions.

The demand is steady and prices are unchanged. The tone of the Western markets continue to favor steadiness in values. Receipts are large.

BACON—The market is easy. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 8¾c ₱ pound; short rib sides 11c; clearsides 11½c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were strong and higher at 16c ₱ lb for extra sugar-cured canvass. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar-cured at 15c. Sugar-cured shoulders canvassed, were steady at 10c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firmer at 11c. Reid tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $6 50@7 00.

LARD—The market is unsettled and lower. We quote refined lard in tierces 12c ₱ lb; in half barrels 12¼c ₱ lb; in buckets 13c ₱ lb; in 3 lb cadies 14c ₱ lb; in 1 lb cans 15c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 14¼c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 14¼c ₱ lb; in 6-lb pails 14c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is quite easy. We quote extra 85c per gallon; No. 1 at 75c and No. 2 at 65@66c; miners' oil, white, winter, 85c; yellow winter 55c.

MESS PORK—Continues rather weak at $19 50 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' city rendered, at 8½@8¾c ₱ lb; country do 7½@8c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

The trade demand is enlarged somewhat for a day or two, partly, we suppose, on account of the weather, and the volume of business is rather below the average. This is expected to be only temporary, however, and the tone of the trade is generally hopeful. Prices current are easy but unchanged as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	24	Standard A	11¼@11½c
Choice Rio	23½c	Standard B	11¼@11¼c
Prime Rio	22½c	Extra C	10¾@11c
Good Rio	20½c	Extra C—yel	10¼c
Ordinary Rio	19½c	C—yellow	10 c
Java	30c	Refining B	10½c
Souchong	28@ 75	Cut Loaf	12¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Crushed	12 c
Rio, in papers	22 c	Powdered	12 c
21 grades Ca. 24	@25 c	Granulated	12 c
Rio, in bulk	21¾@25c	*Molasses.*	₱ gal.
Java, in papers	35 c	Str'y ch. N. O.	65c
Java, in bulk	34½c	Prime	62@63c
Teas.		Good	55@56c
Young Hyson	25@1 00	*Syrups.*	
Gunpowder	35@ 90	Ex. white	65@70c
Imperial	30@ 80	Prime grades	50@60c
Japan	25@ 85	Lower grades	25@40c
Oolong	25@ 85	*Soda.*	
Hyson	1 00	Irish soap, ₱ box	4 25
Souchong	22@ 75	Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 75
Choice Ca'ia	24@27 c	Gold do	6 75
Patna	27½c	Golden do	6 50
Rangoon	24½c	Do. N. Y. City, ₱ b.	9 c
Louisiana	6 c	Granulated, ₱ box	6 25
Starch.		California, ₱ box	4 20
Pearl	7½@8 c	*Soda.*	
Silver gloss	9½c	Bi-carb, in 1-lb ₱ packages	5 c
Corn	6½@7 c	Bi-carb, in 10-lb ₱ packages	5 c
Spices (whole).		Bi-carb, in ₱ papers	6½c
Cloves	45 c	*Candies.*	
Alspice	17 c	Stick	12 c
Cassia	32@35 c	Star, full wt	16 c
Nutmegs	115 c	Star, short wt	12 c
Pepper	18 c	Mould	10@10½c

FISH—A moderate business is done at revised quotations, as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess		Split Labrador	
Mackerel	$25 00	Herring, hf-bbl ₱ 70	2 60
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Lake Pickerel, do	3 50
Extra No. 2 large	13 00	Lake Herring, do	3 50
Extra No. 2 large	12 50	Lge Georges cod-	
No. 2 medium	12 00	fish, ₱ ₱	6¼
Large No. 3 large	10 00	Medium do do	5½
No. 3 medium	8 50	Halibut, ₱ ₱	12½
No. 3 Shore	8 00	Whitefish, No. 1 Herring	5 50
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Scaled herring do	40

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a limit trade. We quote for foreign: Oranges are firm; new, per box, $2 40; London layers do $3 50; Valentias, new, 9½c ₱ ₱; Sultanas, Dates, 7½@8c; Figs, 12½@15c; Citron 35c. Prunes 5½@6c. Almonds—Languedoc, 20c; Ivica, 18c; Tarragona, 17c; Shelled do Jordan 55c, do Ivica 25c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 18c; Sicily filberts, 16c; soft shell do, 16c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 11@12c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $3 00. Cocoanuts $6 00 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is rather quiet, and prices are easy and slightly nominal. We quote green peas, 2 ₱ cans per doz, $2 00; $2 15 per basket; sales in round lots were made at $1 90. Cloverseed is quiet with no, hing doing, and prices are nominal at $9 00@10 00 ₱ bushel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 18@20c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city makes.

Provisions.

The demand is steady and prices are unchanged. The tone of the Western markets continue to favor steadiness in values. Receipts are large.

BACON—The market is easy. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 8¾c ₱ pound; short rib sides 11c; clearsides 11½c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were strong and higher at 16c ₱ lb for extra sugar-cured canvass. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar-cured at 15c. Sugar-cured shoulders canvassed, were steady at 10c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firmer at 11c. Reid tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $6 50@7 00.

LARD—The market is unsettled and lower. We quote refined lard in tierces 12c ₱ lb; in half barrels 12¼c ₱ lb; in buckets 13c ₱ lb; in 3 lb cadies 14c ₱ lb; in 1 lb cans 15c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 14¼c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 14¼c ₱ lb; in 6-lb pails 14c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is quite easy. We quote extra 85c per gallon; No. 1 at 75c and No. 2 at 65@66c; miners' oil, white, winter, 85c; yellow winter 55c.

MESS PORK—Continues rather weak at $19 50 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' city rendered, at 8½@8¾c ₱ lb; country do 7½@8c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

The trade demand is enlarged somewhat for a day or two, partly, we suppose, on account of the weather, and the volume of business is rather below the average. This is expected to be only temporary, however, and the tone of the trade is generally hopeful. Prices current are easy but unchanged as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	24	Standard A	11¼@11½c
Choice Rio	23½c	Standard B	11¼@11¼c
Prime Rio	22½c	Extra C	10¾@11c
Good Rio	20½c	Extra C—yel	10¼c
Ordinary Rio	19½c	C—yellow	10 c
Java	30c	Refining B	10½c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12¾c
Rio, in papers	22 c	Crushed	12 c
21 grades Ca. 24	@25 c	Powdered	12 c
Rio, in bulk	21¾@25c	Granulated	12 c
Java, in papers	35 c	*Molasses.*	₱ gal.
Java, in bulk	34½c	Str'y ch. N. O.	65c
Teas.		Prime	62@63c
Young Hyson	25@1 00	Good	55@56c
Gunpowder	35@ 90	*Syrups.*	
Imperial	30@ 80	Ex. white	65@70c
Japan	25@ 85	Prime grades	50@60c
Oolong	25@ 85	Lower grades	25@40c
Hyson	1 00	*Soda.*	
Souchong	22@ 75	Irish soap, ₱ box	4 25
Choice Ca'ia	24@27 c	Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 75
Patna	27½c	Gold do	6 75
Rangoon	24½c	Golden do	6 50
Louisiana	6 c	Do. N. Y. City, ₱ b.	9 c
Starch.		Granulated, ₱ box	6 25
Pearl	7½@8 c	California, ₱ box	4 20
Silver gloss	9½c	*Soda.*	
Corn	6½@7 c	Bi-carb, in 1-lb ₱ packages	5 c
Spices (whole).		Bi-carb, in 10-lb ₱ packages	5 c
Cloves	45 c	Bi-carb, in ₱ papers	6½c
Alspice	17 c	*Candies.*	
Cassia	32@35 c	Stick	12 c
Nutmegs	115 c	Star, full wt	16 c
Pepper	18 c	Star, short wt	12 c
		Mould	10@10½c

FISH—A moderate business is done at revised quotations, as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess		Split Labrador	
Mackerel	$25 00	Herring, hf-bbl ₱ 70	2 60
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Lake Pickerel, do	3 50
Extra No. 2 large	13 00	Lake Herring, do	3 50
Extra No. 2 large	12 50	Lge Georges cod-	
No. 2 medium	12 00	fish, ₱ ₱	6¼
Large No. 3 large	10 00	Medium do do	5½
No. 3 medium	8 50	Halibut, ₱ ₱	12½
No. 3 Shore	8 00	Whitefish, No. 1 Herring	5 50
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Scaled herring do	40

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a limit trade. We quote for foreign: Oranges are firm; new, per box, $2 40; London layers do $3 50; Valentias, new, 9½c ₱ ₱; Sultanas, Dates, 7½@8c; Figs, 12½@15c; Citron 35c. Prunes 5½@6c. Almonds—Languedoc, 20c; Ivica, 18c; Tarragona, 17c; Shelled do Jordan 55c, do Ivica 25c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 18c; Sicily filberts, 16c; soft shell do, 16c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 11@12c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $3 00. Cocoanuts $6 00 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is rather quiet, and prices are easy and slightly nominal. We quote green peas, 2 ₱ cans per doz, $2 00; $2 15 per basket; sales in round lots were made at $1 90. Cloverseed is quiet with no, hing doing, and prices are nominal at $9 00@10 00 ₱ bushel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 18@20c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city makes.

Petroleum

September 8.—The feeling in crude was a little unsettled and feverish with a slight decline. No fresh news presented no change of importance.

CRUDE—The market has been somewhat feverish though on the day, through speculations on the 'change, a slight improvement in values. Sales in round lots from Tanks. It opened quiet at $3 9½@3 9¾ and remained nominally at these figures until noon, when a slight boom sentiment was made and prices gave way to $3 85. From this a small decline occurred, but the market now rests. Shipment ruled about spot prices. The difficulty of getting cars still continues and a slightly easier feeling will exist when the United and Conduit firm at United prices. Sales 1,000 bbls.

REFINED—The market continues steady, without much that is new in this line. Prices are quoted unchanged, ruling a little easier. We quote standard white at 25½@25¾c for car lots; 26c for small lots; barrel lots at works; 22½@23c for the home trade. New York rules at 25½@25¾c. Philadelphia and Baltimore rule at 25@25¾c. Richmond delivery is quoted nominally at 25@25½c.

OIL BARRELS—There is a moderately active and firm market at $1 45@1 50 for city made; $1 20@1 25 for Coney Island.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, September 8, closing 7.—This market is without change. Refiners and dealers hold to steady figures and find some little inquiry in the absence of less pressure from second hands. The general feeling, however, has a tendency to limit business. Sales are 500 barrels refined early in the day at 25¾c; 10,600 do for the latter part of September at 26c, and for Philadelphia delivery 5,000 barrels at 26c; 10,000 barrels do at 25½c for September at 26c, and for Philadelphia delivery 5,000 barrels at 26c; 10,000 barrels do at 25½c; 5,000 barrels in Baltimore at 25c. Some outside lots in Philadelphia are reported still offered at 25½c, but from first hands 26c is asked and in Baltimore is held at 26c, and outside lots at 25@25½c. Crude is in bulk is quoted at 14½@15c; do in shipping order 19@19½c; refined 26c from refiners' hands; 25½@25¾c from second hands. Cargoes 30@30½c for city. At Baltimore refined rules at 25½@26c; at Philadelphia 25½@26c.

TANKAGE, September 8.—Market dull and very quiet, with more sellers than buyers; united certificates are offered at $3 91¾; shipment neglected; offered at $3 96¾.

TITUSVILLE, September 8.—The Upper creek market is reported: nominally at 126; Hamilton $3 92½@3 95 bbl.

OIL CITY, September 8.—Market quiet and steady at $3 91¾ bid for United; immediate shipment $3 95 bid, with no sellers at that price.

ROUSSEVILLE, September 8.—Market quiet and firm; held at $3 95.

TIDIOUTE, September 8.—Market quiet but firm at $3 97½@4 00.

PHILADELPHIA, September 8.—Market firm; standard white 25¼c; crude 12½c; cases 30c.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, September 8.—Petroleum quiet but firm; crude 14½c; refined 25½@26c; cases 30@33c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 8.—Petroleum firm; crude in barrels 13c; refined 25½@26c.

LIVERPOOL, September 8.—Refined petroleum 18s 6d; spirits do 11d.

LONDON, September 8.—Refined petroleum 18s.

ANTWERP, September 8.—Refined petroleum 49¼ francs.

HAVRE, September 8.—Petroleum unchanged; standard white, 110 degrees test, 230.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Bbls.
Crude receipts A. V. R. R.	5,775
Refined shipments A. V. R. R.	1,550

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, September 8, 1876.

The market to-day presents no new or noticeable features. The few sales made do not differ materially from the rates obtained yesterday. Cattle and sheep were firm at previous quotations, whilst hogs were somewhat "shaky" and pointed to lower figures.

Sales.

We call a few sales made to-day, which will give the tone of the market. Stock nearly all sold. No sales of cattle are reported. Range—Extra, $7 00; and Eglinton, $5 90@5 96.

In this afternoon, but none of any consequence here. General loads of choice hogs destined for the Philadelphia market, 200 lbs average, reached the yards this morning, and like the rest of the arrivals, after being fed, watered and rested, would go Centennials-wards.

HOGS.

Friday, September 8.—81 head, 22,090 lbs., $6 20; 2, 340, $5 25; 8, 980, $6 15; 6, 960, $6 10; 6, 960, $6 05; 6, 840, $6 00; 17,680, $6 15@22, 5,360, $6 00; 2, 180, $5 15; 31, 10,150, $5 90; 76, 18,830, $6 05; 16, 4,520, $5 95; 37, 9,910, $5 75@5 80; 115, 16,710, $5 90; 4, 1,070, $6 00; 10, 2,200, $6 10; 16, 4,180, $6 10; 83, 17,670, $6 00; 58, 16, 800, $6 20; 9, 1,990, $6 00; 6,040, $6 10.

SHEEP.

Friday, September 8.—93 head, 19,050 lbs., $4 12; 201, 15,920, $4 70; 214, 18,710, $4 80; 205, 18,090, $4 87½.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, September 8.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,380 head, making 3,870 head for the week, against 5,280 head for the same time last week. Market better for the selling interest than on any day before since July. We quote prime cattle at a further advance of nearly 25c; all sold at an early hour, including prime steers at 9 @9 10; choice at 8 90@9 00; good steers and oxen 8 60@8 80; fair do 8 25@8 50; common and coarse do 7 90@8 20. Compared with sales of a week ago the advance is more than 50c. Buyers now expects to see the present rates maintained to the end of next week.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 4,140 head, making 8,280 head for four days, against 10,880 during the same time last week, and 5,380 head for the same time last year. Market steady; ordinary sheep sold at 4 @4 50; fancy do at 5 @5 25; fancy St. Louis do 5 50@5 75. Lambs advanced fully 25c at the opening of the market but the advance was lost afterward; common to fair $5 00@6 00; fair to good $6 00@6 25; good to extra $6 50@6 62½.

CINCINNATI, September 8.—Hogs steady; common light $5 50@5 75; fair to medium light $5 80@6 00.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 8.—Hogs $5 80@6 00. Receipts 1,200 head.

IRON MARKETS.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, September 9, 1876.

The sales of pig metal reported below show a considerable increase in the demand, which arises from the fact that furnaces and mills that were idle during the hot weather have started up and required stock to make up mixtures; and while some lots have been sold at very low figures, a much larger quantity has been sold at $21 00 to $22 00 4 months, which may be fairly quoted as the market price for standard quality grey forge iron.

While holders of good brands are firm at these figures, it is fair to say that consumers are not willing to stock up many metal at these prices, preferring rather to risk the market and buy from week to week as required for actual use.

We are reported the following sales:

BITUMINOUS COAL AND COKE SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

1,200 tons extra grey forge	$22 00—4 mos		
200 tons close neutral	21 00—4 mos		
200 tons close grey	19 00—1 mos		
100 tons white and mottled	18 00—1 mos		
100 tons white and mottled	18 00—4 mos		
100 tons white and mottled	18 00—4 mos		
50 tons No. 1 foundry	25 00—1 mos		
50 tons No. 1 foundry	25 00—1 mos		
CONNELLSVILLE COKE.			
500 tons grey forge	$21 00—4 mos		
500 tons grey forge	21 00—4 mos		
CHARCOAL.			
2.5 tons Nos. 1, 2 and 3, H. F.	Private term		
ALLEGHENY COKE.			
200 tons grey forge	Private terms		
CORE.			
500 tons Republic	$ 7 50—4 mo.		

Merchant Bar Iron and Nails.

About the usual story must be told with reference to the bar iron trade, except that more extreme depression in prices has been developed since our last report. The demand is active for some specialties, but for standard sizes are still coming in sluggishly. This is by no means the worst of the story. The cutting of rates has gone to such a length that iron has been sold at a dead loss to the manufacturers in many instances. The common iron rates are utterly disregarded, and so far from 2.35c being the quotation much of the business is done at 2.25c, and sales are reported of round lots at 1.85@1.90c. How long this state of things will be kept up is hard to tell. The only hope that we feel justified in entertaining is that when it is discontinued, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh are the less n that mutual throat-cutting is a very unprofitable and deleterious way of transacting business. Philadelphia reports the market we learn: "We have no change to report certainly no improvement. The demand is very languid, with a tendency to weakness in prices, particularly in the lower qualities. The mills are doing very little, not more than probably one quarter of their capacity, and yet the demand is quite unequal to production. This refers to every description of manufactured iron, and there is nothing to show a probability of early improvement, although stocks in first hands must be very light, and it is consequently the height of folly to be idle, for the above reason, be pretty steady and continuous. Competition is very much lower hence the depression. We quote the market dull and weak: 2@2.25c for common, and 2.25@ 2.35c for best refined."

Nails continue firm, and while orders do not come for warding off any thing like a movement in the demand. Prices are rigidly uphe

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., September 8, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum.	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	29 842	74	85	W.	Gentle	Cloudy
2 P. M..	29 862	77	72.5	N.W.	Fresh	Cloudy
9 P. M..	29 923	73	71.5	N.W.	Fresh	Fair.

Mean barometer....29.887 Highest thermom... 79
Mean thermom.... 74.2 Lowest thermom... 73

Iron City College.

corner Penn and Sixth streets, now in session. Students received at any time. J. C. Smith, A. M., Principal. MWS

College and Musical Institute, Beaver, Pa.

Opens September 12th. The President, Dr. R. T. Taylor, will be at home on and after the 1st. Advantages superior to any; expenses less than most. TuThs

A Straw for the "Post."

The inhabitants of the County Jail vote fifty-five for Tilden and forty-four for Hayes—and all this in the State of Allegheny. Now let us hear from the Work House and the Penitentiary.

Seriously Burned.

Last evening Mrs. Eisenhouse, residing on Madison avenue, Allegheny, in kindling a fire in her stove, resorted to coal oil in order to facilitate the operation. The usual result followed, and Mrs. E. was sent to the City Hospital, seriously and probably fatally burned.

Meeting at Sodom.

A fine Republican meeting was held at Sodom, in Upper St. Clair township, on Thursday evening. The attendance was large and the spirit of the best. Alexander Gilfillan, Esq., presided, and speeches were made by William Hill, Esq., Colonel John Gilfillan and Russell Errett, Esq., and the meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for Hayes and Wheeler and the whole ticket. After the adjournment, a marching club, mounted, was formed.

The City Farm.

A number of the officials having charge of the interests of the poor and destitute in Pitts burgh and Allegheny, paid a visit to the City Farm yesterday, accompanied by the Duquesne Greys' Band, and after a thorough inspection of the workings of the institution, adopted a series of resolutions, expressing their satisfaction at its management and state of condition, and urged the more frequent interchange of opinion and visits between neighboring Boards of Guardians as greatly productive of mutual benefit.

Cheap Centennial Traveling

Cook, Son & Jenkins, the great excursion firm of Europe and America, have undertaken to convey the Old Fellows of Western Pennsylvania and their families to Philadelphia and back, and are now announcing the remarkably low rate of seven dollars for the round trip.

The excursionists, who will occupy five special trains, go by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. They leave on Tuesday afternoon, Thursday and Friday next, the last train leaving on Monday, 18th. The purchasers of their tickets have the right to stop at the National Capital. Everybody can go to the Centennial at these prices.

A Stolen Blooded Colt.

Word was received yesterday afternoon at the Mayor's office that a blooded colt had been stolen from Dresden, Ohio. The Police Chief of Newark, who sent the dispatch, described the alleged thief and the stolen animal. On the arrival of freight train No. 17, a man named John Dargon, answering the description of the robber was arrested by Detective Long, and Detective Messner secured the colt, a handsome two-year old, in a freight car. Dargon was immured to await a requisition, and the colt was stabled at Roby Patterson's, pending the arrival of the owner.

U. P. Presbytery of Westmoreland.

The above Presbytery was in session last Tuesday at Union church. Rev. J. A. Nelson was chosen moderator for the quarter.

Rev. Josiah Stevenson and R. B. Taggart, on invitation, sat as consultative members.

A renewed application for preaching at Murrayville was granted.

Rev. J. S. Easton, D.D. was released from the pastorate of Braddock's Field. The Dr. intends spending the winter in Florida for the benefit of his health and asked the Presbytery to release him from his charge on that ground. A conference was held on the home work of the church. It was gratifying to see an ingathering of the people beyond the capacity of the church to accommodate. Presbytery adjourned to meet at Turtle Creek next December.

Writ Quashed

Yesterday at ten o'clock, was fixed for a hearing in the Isabella Stockton *habeas corpus* case. The writ had been sued out at the instance of A. H. Stockton, to recover possession of one of his children, now in the custody of the mother, the respondent. Pending divorce proceedings, the child had been taken in charge of a third party, and it is alleged that the mother seized it, and still retains custody of it. Major Brown, counsel for respondent, had the writ quashed, because it had not been directed to any body, nor did it show any authority for its service. The error, it is said, was made in filling up the writ.

Methodist Conference.

The proceedings at the Methodist Protestant Conference, at Bellevue, after the close of our last report, were as follows:

The examination of characters and reports from churches was resumed, and an additional number was heard. These examinations continue at intervals during the early part of each annual Conference, until all the pastorates and ministers are heard from. The name of Rev. J. W. Rutledge was called. This old minister was present and made a brief address. He is in feeble health and expressed the opinion that it was his last earthly Conference with his associates. He was then elected by vote, continued in a superannuated relation.

The Committee to Name the Faculty of Instruction reported the following, which was adopted:

1. Bible Doctrines and Pastoral Theology—Rev. S. F. Crowther.

2. Systematic Divinity—Rev. Wm. Collier, D. D.

3. Mental and Moral Science, Natural Theology and Butler's Analogy—Rev. John Scott, D. D.

4. Grammar, Logic and Rhetoric—Rev. John Cowl, D. D.

5. Constitution, Discipline and History of the Methodist Church—Rev. T. H. Colhour.

6. Geography and History—Rev. G. G. Westfall.

Rev. Dr. Clark introduced the Rev. W. C. Ames and S. B. Tredway as Fraternal Messengers from the Maryland Conference, Methodist Protestant Church. They were invited to honorary seats within the bar.

Rev. J. H. Walker, one of the General agents of the church, was presented to the Conference.

Professor McKeever, of Adrian College, Michigan, preached Thursday evening on the subject of "Christian Work."

The report of the Committee on Itineracy and Orders was disposed of as follows: The names of Bartholomew and Wagoner were retained as probationers for the ministerial office. Bro. A. W. Robinson was received into the Conference; Bro. H. Curry was received into Conference; Bro. Dupree's case was laid over for one year.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Peck and Dr. Vernon, or the Methodist Episcopal Church, were introduced, and the hour of 2½ o'clock was set apart for hearing fraternal addresses from these brethren.

The examinations of characters were resumed. A communication from A. S. Shafer was received and his character proved.

D. R. Hemingway's character was passed and his superannuated relation continued. The characters of G. B. Dotson, C. A. Sipe, M. B. Taylor and W. H. Phipps were passed. Rev. T. J. Elliot was transferred to the unsustained list by his own request. W. McCracken was also transferred to the unsustained list by his own request. Certificates of ministerial standing were granted to the Maryland brethren.

By special arrangement of the M. E. Church, Bishop Peck then addressed the Conference on the happiest strain of Christian fraternity. Dr. Collier responded in his genial manner, Dr. Lalshell added some appropriate remarks.

The time of the afternoon session was mainly occupied by Rev. Dr. Alex. Clark, in making his report as messenger to the English Conference.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge Ketchum.

Wettach, Couch & Co., bankrupts, of Allegheny. Court appointed United States Marshal Hall provisional assignee.

M. A. Woodward, Esq., assignee of S. R. McClean vs. Susanna McLean. Bill in equity to recover real estate alleged to be fraudulently conveyed by bankrupt. Argued.

In admiralty. Steamer William Wagner. J. M. Clarke allowed to intervene.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

Joseph Divers was convicted of felonious assault in two cases—firing a pistol.

John Fitz was convicted of the larceny of goods from John Bindly, and sent three years to the penitentiary.

Patrick Friel plead guilty to the larceny of brasses from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Frances Foster, charged by John Bennett with keeping a disorderly house, was convicted.

The information against Frederick and C. Hahn, which charged them with "trespass and damages," was quashed because it set forth no indictable offense.

Edmund Burkley, indicted for burglary, in having entered the house of A. H. Rowand, at Verona, on the 28th of August, and stolen a gold watch, pleaded guilty.

Kate Richter and Van Kennedy, indicted for larceny of clothing, on oath of Lewis Schwab, are on trial.

BASE BALL.

Alleghenies vs Enterprise.

A rather light crowd was present at the game between the Allegenies and Enterprise nines at Union Park yesterday afternoon. The game was not a very spirited affair and was distinguished by the large number of errors, and the complete manner in which the umpire, Mr. Guise of the Eries, formerly of the Xantha's was rattled by the chiming of Cummings, who was at the pitcher's base. The result was a victory for Alleghenies by a score of seven to four, three of the runs on the Enterprise side being made by Hagan. The following is the score by innings:

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Alleghenies.....	0	0	2	4	0	1	0	0	0—7
Enterprise.....	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0—4

The most entertaining part of the performance was an exhibition of throwing after the game was over. The throwers took their position in the center field at a point 120 yards from the home base, and threw in. Some magnificent throws were made, one by Gallagher striking nine yards back of the home base, thus making the splendid throw of 129 yards. Another by Kearney, of the Enterprise, was nearly as good being about 128 yards. Good throws were also made by Roap, McKelvy and Cummings.

The Alleghenies propose to make up for the *fiasco* of Thursday by a free exhibition game next Tuesday. This is a step in the right direction. We hope, however, they will go further and alter their rule with reference to the returning of money, so as to correspond with the rules of the game. These rules prescribe five innings as essential to constitute a game of base ball. If a game is stopped before that time a fair equivalent is not given to the spectators for their money. Common honesty demands a reform in this direction.

HAYES——WHEELER.

Republican Masses in Motion.

An Army with Torches and Banners.

The Smoky City in a Blaze.

THE OLD TIME ENTHUSIASM.

GRAND NIGHT DEMONSTRATION.

A Procession Two Miles Long.

Over Four Thousand Voters in Line.

AN IMMENSE MASS MEETING.

Speeches of Hon John Scott, Ex-Governor Pollock and Rufus E. Shapley, Esq.

The torchlight procession and mass meeting, last night, formed a demonstration of more than ordinary magnitude and importance. As a formal opening of the campaign for Hayes and Wheeler, the turn-out was large beyond all expectation. There were no special efforts made to get up an extraordinary pageant, and yet such was the spectacle witnessed in our streets last night, between the hours of eight and ten o'clock. There was much of the old war-time enthusiasm among the rank and file, and the shouts and huzzas from those in line were caught up and re-echoed by the thousands who crowded the streets all along the route of procession. The display augurs well for an old fashioned Republican majority in the "State of Allegheny," and will effectually dispel any lurking suspicion in the minds of our Republican friends that the work of preliminary organization had not been attended to. It is greatly to the credit of the County Committee and to those active workers in the several sub-districts that such a formidable display could be made thus early in the campaign. Every club in the procession was fully uniformed and equipped, and all presented a very fine appearance.

At the Speakers' Stand.

The speakers' stand, which occupied a portion of the space on Union street, between Fifth and Liberty avenues, was handsomely decorated with flags, streamers and Chinese lanterns bearing the names of our candidates. A large strip of canvas was stretched across Fifth avenue, bearing the words, "Vermont, leads the van: 25,60 majority." At the opposite corner of Fifth and Liberty a calcium constant and brilliant illumination of red fire was kept up, while rockets were sent up in rapid succession. As early as eight o'clock the people began to fill up the large open space around the stand, and ere the head of the grand procession came up the crowd had been swelled to immense proportions, numbering several thousand. The arrival of the torch - bearers augmented the number greatly, and when the meeting was organized the space on the avenues for nearly a square from the stand in both direction, was packed with people. Dr. A. Caldwell, of Allegheny, was present and furnished with excellent music, which seemed to allay the impatience of the spectators until the speaking commenced. It was not a good piece of management to detain the speakers until the arrival of the procession, for the large crowd at the stand were kept waiting an hour and a half longer than was necessary, it being nearly ten o'clock before the meeting was organized.

The Organization.

When the head of the grand procession had reached the junction of the two avenues, and the din and clatter of the bands had ceased, the meeting was organized by the election of the following officers:

Hon. John Scott, President.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Hon. W. C. McCarthy,	Wm. Sheargold,
Hon. O. O. Phillips,	Capt. J. N. O'Neil,
David Aiken,	Dr. J. E. Shafer,
W. B. Negley,	Samuel McKelvy,
G. C. Patterson,	B. F. Fahnestock,
J. O. S. Selden,	Miles S. Humphreys,
John McD. Crossan,	Henry Chalfant,
Harry Seaman,	H. Seiberts Rowe,
N. G. Ayers,	M. K. Moorhead,
Capt. D. O. Blumes,	James R. Johnston,
N. H. Voegtley,	Josiah King,
J. J. Gillespie,	A. W. Rook,
A. W. Loomis,	James P. Bennett,
W. Neeb,	James Kelly,
Dr. James King,	James Verner,
Col. Wm. Espy,	Josiah Cohen,
Charles W. Lewis,	John W. Riddell,
Samuel McKinney,	George Archbold,
Wm. E. Harrison,	Gen. James S. Negley,
Capt. Ben. Coursin,	Prof. S. A. Neal,
D. F. Hutchinson,	J. M. Taylor,
Hon. T. J. Bigham,	Maj. Wm. Frew,
Nathan Holmes,	Thomas Taylor,
Alexander Nimick,	B. F. Jones,
Lemuel Googins,	Wm. Anderson,
J. G. Siebenick,	Jacob Painter,
John C. Harper,	W. H. Graff,
Jacob Dose,	T. B. Atterbury.
Arthur Hobson,	

Secretaries—Reporters of the press.

Mr. Scott, on taking the chair, made a brief speech. He said that the meeting and able speakers were present he would not attempt to occupy the time of the campaign, but would state them briefly. This the gentleman did with great clearness, and furnished an argument to sustain the points that the life and credit of the nation were safest in the hands of the Republican party.

EX GOVERNOR POLLOCK

was the first speaker introduced. He said the lateness of the hour would prevent an elaborate discussion of the issues of the day. The great speech of the evening had already been made in the large gathering of people and the grand torch-light demonstration. Allegheny county had spoken to-night with an emphasis which would be felt throughout the State, and had given token that it would roll up its usual majority of from 8,000 to 10,000 for the Republican candidates in November. The speaker took up the Democratic platform, which, he said, was instead of being a set of principles, made an attack upon the administration of the Government. It was nothing more nor less than the old cry of "Stop, thief." They bitterly attacked General Grant, and yet they had shipped their friends, and they cannot forgive him. As to the corruption which had prevailed throughout the country, nine-tenths of it was perpetrated by the Democrats. The principals of the whisky rings were Democrats, and nearly all those engaged in the whisky traffic belonged to the Democratic party. That party had control of the government of New York, and there was more corruption there than in any State in the Union. The speaker made a stirring appeal to his hearers to stand by their country by sustaining the party which had saved that country when assailed by rebels—the same rebels who now seek to get control of it.

While the Governor was speaking a gentleman in the crowd asked: "Has Governor Tilden ever brought any of the thieves in his State to punishment?"

Governor Pollock—Not one. One man was convicted but was never sentenced, and it is probable that if Governor Tilden sincerely desired the punishment of the thieves in his State he could obtain evidence sufficient to convict them long ago.

A voice—Why is it that General Moseby has more influence with the administration than any Union General?

The Governor said the only answer he had to make to that question was that, in point of fact, it was not true that Moseby had the influence with the administration that the question implied.

The speaker referred to the position of the Democratic party on the tariff question. They were committed to free trade, a doctrine which, if carried out, would close all the manufactories in the country, and hard as times were now they would be worse if the Democrats were permitted to get into power. The workingmen should consider well this question and choose between Hayes, Wheeler and a tariff, and Tilden, Hendricks and free trade. The Governor's speech was received with much applause.

RUFUS E. SHAPLEY, ESQ.

Rufus E. Shapley, Esq., of Philadelphia, was next introduced by the Chairman. He said:

When all the great principles for which the Democratic party has for so many years contended were settled by the unanswerable logic of revolution; when slavery, of which it was the champion and protector, was abolished; when reconstruction and universal suffrage, which it had opposed, were made accomplished facts; when nothing remained of its ancient self except its unchanging hate, it was supposed that its disintegration would follow and that it would cease to live except in our political history.

DEMOCRATIC INCONSISTENCY.

But its habit of control and lust for power seem to have endowed it with a species of immortality. Representing no principle, without a single proposing no policy and united in nothing except the desire to regain its lost power, it reappears year after year with diminished numbers but unbroken courage. In its present campaign it has been true to but two things—its unconquerable tendency to grumble at every and any measure of the Administration, and its unquenchable lust for power. It has been consistent in nothing else. Its leaders have strung it around to every point of the political compass, have adopted every platform which seemed calculated to catch the popular ear, and nominated any candidate who promised success. It has opposed everything that it has created, and again advocated everything it ever opposed. The old time advocate of hard money, it has become the champion of an irredeemable paper currency, and opposed the resumption of specie payments. The everlong opponent of a centralized government, it has favored giving to Congress the power to inflate and contract the currency at will. It is not even consistent in its inconsistency. The platform favors a species of repudiation, and the next the payment of our national obligations. It is in favor of hard money in the East and soft money in the West, and any kind of public money it can lay in its hands on in the South.

In New York and New England it interprets its platform to mean resumption of specie payments at an early day, and in Indiana swears that no man but a fool can understand it to mean anything short of inflation. (Applause).

That nothing may be wanting to suit every taste, it has formed a hermaphrodite ticket with a hard money man at the head and a soft money man at the tail, and when success seemed doubtful, the head became soft and the tail hard, so that it may be well said of it, that once as was said of its platform, that it is like the darkey's coon-trap. "Wif spring at bot ends to cotch de coon a gwine or a comin'." (Applause.)

In 1872 it fell down before Horace Greeley as the children of 1 rael did before the molten calf of Aaron, and hailed him as its deliverer who would lead it to the promised land of office.

Last year it mistook the rag-baby for its mythical Messiah, but it died in its swaddling clothes. This year it has built a new image with the fragments of that which